

## EVENTS IN HELENA.

State Fair Closes Tomorrow—A Fairly Successful Exhibit.

Races Prove the Chief Attraction—Stables Coming to Great Falls.

Other Events, Political and Otherwise Transpiring at the Temporary Capital.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 19.—[Special correspondence of the TRIBUNE].—The state fair closes tomorrow and with it the joys of losers and the joys of winners. For no true horseman who stakes a last dollar on his favorite will, if he is disappointed, wear the frown of a disappointed man, or the smiles of a victor. The week has been a favorite one as far as the weather is concerned and the attendance has been good. Last year the association ran behind about \$3,000; it will do much better this year and will cut down its debt to an insignificant figure, if it does not altogether wipe it out.

The Agricultural exhibition was fair, notwithstanding the early date—for Helena—on which the meeting was held, that from Custer county especially attracting marked attention. The exhibition of cut flowers was never excelled in the state, while the handicraft of the ladies in the shape of embroideries, etc., elicited favorable comment. A fine display of fowls was made and several flocks of thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were not the least among the attractions on the ground.

But the drawing cards, of course, were the races. If the state fair depended upon the stock and agricultural displays for patronage the fair association would not survive a season.

The races were good and as far as the outside of the track could see they were conducted quite as properly as the average of such meetings. Of course there were those who "kicked" and declared that this and that horse were pulled, but the decisions of the judges were generally commended and accepted by the great majority as just. As far as your correspondent could see the races were for "blood" and run upon the merits of the horse. Several of the stables upon the grounds will be at Great Falls next Monday.

Aside from the fair and races the week abounded with stirring events. General Weaver and his assistant, Mrs. Lease, were among the notables who appeared before "crowded" houses and added to the interest of fair week. The people of Great Falls doubtless "took in" the Weaver combination and therefore need no detailed account of its performance. Mrs. Lease produced a very favorable impression among the few who admire the masculine in woman, but many of the ladies who were present at the meeting evidenced their displeasure at some of her remarks by abruptly leaving the hall. The general held his audience but he made no lasting favorable impression upon his hearers.

The old timers held their annual meeting yesterday with a good attendance. But it was noticed that their ranks are being decimated, while the whining locks and added wrinkles of the once hale, hearty phalanx evidence the approach of old time is making among them and that in a few years at the latest the brave spirits who blazed the trails in Montana and led the pilgrims to homes and wealth will hold their remains upon the other shore where card-ships and privations are known no more.

The speeches at the banquet last evening were among the best heard by members, those of the Hon. W. A. Clark and Samuel Wood being highly commended. The political outlook from this standpoint is somewhat hazy. The words appear to be full of republican candidates for state offices. Among the Helenites spoken of for governor are Attorney-General Weed, Major Eaton, State Treasurer R. O. Hickman and Doc. Rot with all of this city. Then there are Hartman of Bozeman, Mantle of Butte and Hammond of Missoula. Helena was not pressing the claims of their own home candidates, the capital question overshadowing that of office getting, while all who are mentioned are quite willing their outside friends shall force them to the front, the people there receive nothing. They know each "bark" is within "and if the outside sea proper to name a Helena man or two for a state office well and good, but they will not start the ball rolling for any of them. Helena is wise.

Secretary Noble and wife will be here tomorrow. The object of the gentleman's western tour as told to your correspondent by Commodore Power is fourfold. He has stopped at Miles City to investigate the Cheyenne agency troubles. He has also laid over at Billings to look into the Crow Indian reservation matter. He was at Livingston today inquiring into the management of the National park. From here he will go to the coast for a brief respite from the cares of his office. Commodore Power will give him a reception tomorrow evening. Helena people are paving Main street at a cost of something over \$2 per square yard. Spruce blocks, tar and gravel are the material used. It looks well, is almost noiseless and easy on horses' feet. As for its wearing capacity, that is to be determined.

Notice. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Black Diamond Mining company will be held at Great Falls, Montana, August 30th, 1892, at 4 p. m. at the office of the secretary for the purpose of electing a new board of directors and voting on a proposition to make the company a stockholder. All stockholders are requested to be present or represent by proxy. H. G. KLENZ, Secretary.

## A GOOD IDEA.

Prof. Morton to Exhibit Ores From Mines Tributary to Great Falls During the Conventions.

Prof. O. C. Morton returned yesterday from a trip of several weeks through the Judith basin where he has been in his capacity of assistant executive commissioner of the Montana World's Fair board collecting samples of ores to be sent to the exposition. Prof. Morton secured 5,000 pounds of valuable specimens and samples which he shipped to this city from Yogo, Dry Wolf and Running Wolf. The ores are now here and the professor thinks it would be a good plan to exhibit the collection during the time the state conventions are assembled here. He is enthusiastic on the subject and says he will contribute samples from his private collection in order to make the collection a complete one of the ores dug out of mines tributary to Great Falls. The committee having charge of the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates would do well to take hold of the matter and assist the professor in his efforts to a grand success.

In referring to a meeting of mine owners called by Prof. Morton on his recent trip the Fergus County Argus has the following:

Every miner should see that this meeting is well attended and every possible assistance given Mr. Morton in making a creditable exhibit. In an interview with the professor, who spent two days in the Maiden district last week, he expressed great surprise at the richness of the mineral deposits. He is of the opinion that the great majority of the ores are free milling and that the galena found will prove to be largely confined to the surface. One great factor in favor of the camp, he thinks, is the economic ores and materials, such as coal, lime, and iron. The professor takes with him a considerable quantity of ore which he will place on exhibition at the Falls during the meeting of the state conventions, among which are a dozen or more specimens showing free gold. Mr. Morton volunteered the remark that "if the outside world knew of the mineral wealth in the Judith mountains there would be a stampede to get possession of some of the properties." He also informed us that he is furnished with transportation for the exhibit from this and other counties and that it will cost the miners nothing but their time and labor in securing the mineral exhibit. He has already shipped 5,000 pounds of ore from Yogo, Dry Wolf and Running Wolf districts, and wants as good a showing from this locality, which no doubt will be made.

## HILL'S CHASE EAST.

He May Be Seeking Control of Another Road.

The St. Paul Globe says that the object of J. J. Hill's visit to New York is to secure a controlling interest in the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, consisting of 1,000 miles or more of track between Spokane and Portland. There are but two ways in which Mr. Hill can gain control of this line. Either the Oregon Short Line or the Union Pacific has so defaulted under the terms of their lease as to make that instrument nugatory, or Mr. Hill must hold a controlling interest in the \$26,000,000 of the Oregon Short Line stock, it being in either case a comparatively easy matter for him to secure control.

The Great Northern railway line, of which Mr. Hill is president, has its tracks laid practically to Spokane, and it would cost far more to build a new line from there to the Pacific than to secure control of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. If he obtains possession of the latter line it would instantly make him master of the Northern Pacific coast connection and the line of steamers plying to every ocean or river port between San Francisco and Portland.

## FIRST TRAIN INTO SPOKANE.

Great Northern Cars Welcomed by the People—The Sleeper Seattle.

A special from Spokane to the Seattle Post Intelligencer, under date of Aug. 17, says: The first transcontinental flyer on the Great Northern railway rolled into the Union depot this morning at 7:30 o'clock, being an hour and forty minutes late. About 100 people had gathered on the platform to witness its arrival. No demonstration was made, the crowd remaining silent while the passengers alighted. Afterward a number inspected the train and expressed themselves greatly pleased with the magnificent sleeper and comfortable passenger coaches. The train was made up of a baggage and express car, a colonist sleeper, first class coach, and the sleeper Seattle. All along the route the train was received with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and at Kallispell there was a grand demonstration. A brass band met the train at the station and the citizens greeted it with loud cheers, while the band played a number of popular and patriotic airs.

## Spectator Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catwaba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Lapeyre Bros. Drug Store.

Handsome vase lamp selling for \$2 at the Bee Hive Store. Get one before they are all gone.

Large stock of Flower Pots at the Bee Hive.

Everything new in stationery and office supplies to be found at Calkin's Bookstore.

## THE PLANET OF WAR.

Facts About the Brilliant Mars Now Adorning the Southern Heavens.

Flammarion's Views Regarding the Canals and Snows of the Fiery Planet.

A conspicuous object in the southern heavens just now is the planet Mars. This planet is next in order to the earth from the sun and is so close to us that it furnishes an interesting field for astronomical study. Mars is about 4,200 miles in diameter and its day is about forty minutes longer than ours. A year on Mars is equal to about two years on this earth. Its mean distance from the sun is 141,000,000 miles, varying from 128,000,000 to 154,000,000. Just now the relative positions of the earth and Mars are such that the red planet is only 35,000,000 miles from us. It thus becomes an easy object for astronomical observation.

Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer, discusses the telescopic appearance of Mars in the Chicago Tribune in the following words:

Everyone can admire at the present moment the brilliancy of the red star which brightens the heavens with its fiery light. The star will reign for several months over our heads. It shines with greater luster than any other in the heavens, because it is now at its nearest points to the north, an event which has not taken place since 1877, and which will not recur before 1909.

For more than two centuries and a half scientific observations have been directed to an analysis of this neighboring world. We gradually learned that this globe is composed, like the globe on which we dwell, of continents and seas; that it is surrounded by an atmosphere in which the spectral analysis reveals the presence of a watery vapor; that its years are twice as long as ours; that seasons are of the same intensity as ours, but twice as long; that its poles are covered with snow during the winter, and almost entirely free from it during the summer, and that the climate closely resembles that of the earth; in a word that this other world appears to be habitable just as ours is.

The last periodic appearance of Mars in 1877 resulted in curious discoveries, and since then much progress has been made. At the observatory in Milan Schiaparelli succeeded in making a topographic triangulation map of Mars with a precision almost equal to that of terrestrial maps. He discovered the famous canals, which were at first objects of so much natural skepticism, but whose existence has been confirmed by observation.

Mars naturally occupies a foremost place in the work of this observatory at Juvisy, and since the beginning of May, not a day has elapsed without the planet being observed and drawings made. Its austral declination, however, has kept it little above our horizon, and it has not been able to disengage itself from the low-lying mists.

## Snow and Water Discovered.

Nevertheless, we obtain results which are not wanting in interest.

First, with regard to polar snows, it is no longer possible to doubt that the white spots at the poles are due to snow which accumulates during the winter and melts under the rays of the summer sun. Doubtless this snow and this water may differ in some chemical properties from terrestrial water, but it is analogous in aspects and transformations. The atmosphere is more rarified than ours and the lighter barometer is always at a low point. Evaporation is easier, snows are less dense, ice softer and melts more easily, but there remains a great analogy between them astronomically. Observation and spectral analysis combined show us there is real water identical with ours.

The most characteristic fact this year relating to the higher austral polar snow, now turned toward us, with an inclination of 11 degrees in May, 16 degrees in June, 11 degrees in July and 12 degrees in August, has been their rapid melting under the heat of the summer sun. Mars had its spring equinox May 20, and will not have its summer solstice till Oct. 13 next, nevertheless the austral polar snow has diminished by three-fourths. Should this rate of progression continue the polar snow of Mars will have almost entirely melted by the summer solstice, a thing not hitherto seen. May there not have been in Mars, as with us, a hot summer without rain?

A short and altogether senseless paragraph, concocted by an ignoramus, has recently appeared in the newspapers, stating that observations now being made of Mars have not shown the enigmatic lines to which the name canal has been given, and that the alleged formations are only fads of the Italian astronomer. It is a pity that such gross idiotic observations, which display a want even of common courtesy toward one of the most eminent astronomers of modern times, should have been laid before some millions of readers. The truth is the exact opposite.

In spite of the low position of the planet, with regard to our horizon and the consequent difficulty of making observations, a certain number of these canals have been clearly defined, even at the observatory of Juvisy, whose equatorial is of moderate dimensions, but whose observers are zealous, ardent and laborious.

I have been especially occupied measuring the diameter of Mars and of the Cape. As regards the canals I have only been able to recognize personally the presence of Nasmyth, Indus and Ganges. The diameter of Mars I have ascertained to be 9 minutes 35 seconds instead of 11 minutes 10 seconds, the measurement adopted by Leverrier. We learn that the canals, those already named or others, have been seen by other observers, notably through the enormous magnificent equatorial at Mount Hamilton.

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those we now possess respecting this new world of Mars, but what wonders has not the science of the future in store for our successors, and who shall dare say that mankind of Mars and the mankind of this earth will not one day be able to communicate with one another? A generation will pass away and progress will continue its upward way.

Astronomers are not agreed as to the nature of these strange formations. That the continents of Mars are crossed by a network of lines, often perfectly straight and of geometrical aspect, is unquestioned, but it is difficult to decide what is the origin of these tracings. Mouths of the principal ones seem to be those of former rivers. Nevertheless, they are not real rivers, because they do not have an origin in shut in land, but run direct from one sea to another, and, further, because they cross each other. This leads to the conclusion that they are water courses on the same level between flat ground.

It has been found that the effects of time on the aerographic surface of continents (Mars is older than the earth) is to flatten them. It is probable that four or five million years hence, all land on earth will be leveled.

On the other hand it is probable the canals are water, because they are the same color as the seas of Mars, because they communicate with the seas, and because they change in width and even position. Are they for that reason full of water? Certainly there is nothing to prove it is their vegetation, tender, perhaps, so science does not forbid the supposition that the inhabitants of Mars were able to change the course of the old rivers with a view of making a general distribution of the water—already become scarce, but in places threatening the surface of the continents flattened by the wear and tear of the ages.

This is one hypothesis. It is not opposed to science. It is to be feared that it will never be possible to explain the canals of Mars by leaving out of sight the possibility of an identical rectification of the water courses, any more than the astronomers of Venus could explain our railway systems, if they persisted in refusing to admit any other influence affecting the surface of the earth than the blind forces of nature. We cannot say this is the way this might be, and should any better explanation of things that have been observed on Mars be forthcoming we are quite prepared to accept it, the above being only provisional. Until better appears it is beyond doubt.

It has been observed that at certain seasons these canals have been doubled, formed of two parallel lines. This extraordinary phenomenon was first observed in 1881. It will probably not be seen this year, because it only occurs in the spring and autumn of Mars, that is to say, equinoxes, and not in the summer, and because the inhabitants of Mars are approaching their solstices; but whether they may be seen or not this year, they exist. It is more difficult to explain them than even the canals. May they not be due to some atmospheric refraction, caused by crystals of ice, as happens with us, producing halos and parhelia resembling more or less the double refraction?

However it may be in regard to existing problems set by our neighboring planet we may state that Mars, of all the planets in our system, is the most interesting through its resemblance and differences from our earthly habitation. We can only repeat what Herschel said more than a year ago: "Its inhabitants probably enjoy a situation in many respects similar to ours."

Novelty has always an especial attraction for us. This is the first time since the origin of mankind that we have discovered in the skies a new world sufficiently like our own to excite much wonder.

## SPRAY OT FHE FALLS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

Jennie Walker has deeded to W. S. Frary one half of lot 11, block 312, original townsite, for \$12,000.

Rev. W. W. Ingelman and Narsissio Finn were united in holy matrimony on Sunday afternoon at the bride's residence, by Rev. W. B. Coombe.

Among the prominent members of the A. O. U. W. attending the meeting of the grand lodge in this city from Helena are P. E. M. W. J. W. Kinsley; G. W. M. J. W. Eddy; G. E. J. Sullivan and G. R. H. C. Yeager.

Erick Widmark and Augusta Sandstrom, both of Great Falls, also G. J. Shannon of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Ella Fortney of this city, were married at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. W. B. Coombe officiating.

Chas. W. Nelson vs. Wm. H. Taylor and Robt. English vs. Vic. Kaubenhimer are the titles of two injunction suits filed in the district court yesterday. The actions are brought to decide the question of title to certain ranch property.

The public schools of this city will open Monday, Sept. 5th. The principal will be at his office in the south side school building from 9 a. m. to 12 m. every day of this week to examine pupils and to assign them to their proper grades.

The Boston and Great Falls Land company has deeded to W. E. Sanford lot 13, block 8, in the Boston and Great Falls addition, for \$450. The same company has deeded to H. M. Fay for \$450, lot 1, block 10, Boston and Great Falls addition.

Helena Independent: The Wickes tunnel is still closed to traffic on account of the cave in which occurred last month and it is not known when trains will again be able to pass through. At best, fully another week will elapse before the repairs under way will have been completed.

Livingston Post: S. W. Matteson, Jr., of the Great Falls bicycle club, arrived in the city on Monday with his bicycle, coming the most of the way from the Falls city by rail. He departed on the park train for Cinnabar Tuesday and will make a tour of Wonderland on his wheel. He will return overland and expects to wheel it home, going via Castle, White Sulphur Springs and Neilhart.

## THE ANCHOR AND THE SHIELD.

Delegates to the Grand Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen Are Here.

They Are Welcomed to Great Falls By the Mayor and Citizens.

The Session Begins Today—A Very Large Attendance is Expected.

The third annual session of the grand lodge A. O. U. W. of Montana commenced Monday and will last two or three days. The delegates arrived yesterday from all sections of the state, in many cases accompanied by their families, and will be entertained by the citizens of Great Falls in a style becoming the importance of the gathering. Arrangements have been perfected to make the stay of the visitors unusually pleasant. After the most laborious part of the session has been passed the delegates with their families and friends will be given an opportunity to see something of the environments of Great Falls. They will be taken in carriages to the Boston & Montana and the silver smelters, the Giant spring and other points of interest. Those who desire can also attend the races as guests of the Fair association and Thursday evening they will be given an opportunity of enjoying the "Witch" at the opera house through the courtesy of the management of the finest playhouse in the state. In short the committee on arrangements will leave no stone unturned to add to the pleasure of the sojourning Workmen and their families so that they will in years after remember their session in Great Falls.

The reception accorded the visitors last evening in the Presbyterian church was well attended and must have impressed them of the genuine hospitality with which they are welcomed to the Cataract City. C. H. Clark, grand overseer, presided and after a few words of welcome he introduced Mayor Webster who formally extended the grand lodge the freedom of the city in a neat speech which was warmly received. He said the people of Great Falls felt proud that their city had been selected as the place in which to hold the third annual session of the great order. The event was a long looked for one which the citizens of the city hoped would redound to their credit as successful entertainers. Though not a member of the order he was more or less familiar with some of the noble purposes for which it was created and he felt honored to address a body composed of its representative members. They would find the latch strings on the outside of the doors of the city and he hoped they would not fail to make themselves perfectly at home. The people of this city were proud of Butte, the greatest mining camp of Helena, the richest city of its size in the world; of Bozeman, the garden spot of Montana; of Missoula, the queen of the west, and of all the other business centers which help make up this great state, but think they are not to be considered extravagantly ambitious when they claim Great Falls combines the excellencies of them all.

Mr. Webster's address was loudly applauded, especially the part relating to Great Falls. The double quartet rendered a selection and then Grand Master Workmen J. W. Eddy of Helena replied to the mayor's address in his usual forcible manner. He said he was proud to belong to an order which had received such a welcome at the hands of the mayor of one of Montana's representative cities. He told how the A. O. U. W. had grown in Montana during the past year, how nearly \$500,000 had been paid to the families of deceased members in various parts of the union and recounted a number of benefits to be derived from belonging to the United Workmen. He closed with an anecdote once told by Lincoln to one of the governors of Illinois, which slightly reversed, would apply to the hearty welcome that had been accorded the grand lodge by the people of Great Falls. Mrs. H. P. Rolfe sang a solo which was so warmly received that she was compelled to follow it with another and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. On behalf of Great Falls Lodge No. 33, Past Master H. P. Rolfe welcomed the members of the grand lodge. He reviewed the history of the organization and closed his remarks with a brief sketch of the rapid growth of Great Falls, telling how in the short space of ten years a bleak prairie had been transformed to a bustling city and asking his hearers to go and see something of its surroundings that they might judge for themselves. Mrs. J. H. Clark and Mr. S. S. Hawkins sang a duet which was liberally applauded and then Past Supreme Master Workman J. W. Kinsley closed the speaking by responding to Mr. Rolfe's address. He related an experience of his in a certain town in Utah recently while attending grand lodge. The mayor who was delivering an address of welcome displayed his ignorance of the orders lofty motives by getting it confounded with a labor organization much to the surprise of his auditors. His honor was of the opinion that his hearers' brother workmen at Homestead and in Idaho made a great mistake in adopting such harsh methods to get their rights. He counseled a milder spirit and said he had no sympathy with anarchists. It is hardly necessary to say that the misguided mayor was somewhat taken back when told that he was slightly off in his theory. Mr. Kinsley then spoke of the order's good works in various states and with a little chaffing about the capital question, which caused considerable amusement, closed the speaking for the evening. A general reception followed, after which the workmen repaired to the lodge hall.

The business session will commence in the lodge hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

and continue with short intermissions until about 9 o'clock tonight. The following are the officers of the grand lodge:

P. G. M.—J. Schalmaker, Butte.  
G. M.—J. W. Eddy, Helena.  
G. F.—Dr. J. S. Hammond, Butte.  
G. R.—James Sullivan, Helena.  
G. O.—C. H. Clark, Great Falls.  
G. G.—T. B. Graves, East Helena.  
G. K.—H. C. Yeager, Helena.  
G. I. W.—A. S. Kellogg, Boulder.  
G. S.—J. W. Gunn, Butte.

Trustees—P. J. Karney, Fish Creek; Jere Sullivan, Benton; J. C. Kerley, Townsend.

Committee on laws and supervision—J. W. Kinsley, Helena; N. H. Morley, Helena; George Conrad, Marysville; T. N. Averill, Townsend.

Each lodge is allowed one delegate at large and one for every fifty members. The following are the delegates:

Butte No. 1, Butte—G. E. Shale, W. C. Batchelor, L. E. Homes, Paul David, R. S. Miller, H. S. Clark, C. H. Moore, S. C. Graney, George Pasco, Daniel Hastings, George Larchett.  
Capitol No. 2, Helena—J. W. Kinsley, James Sullivan, J. W. Eddy, Sol Genzberger, H. C. Yeager, B. H. Howers, Fred Ganser, Richard Lockey, S. A. D. Hahn, M. Burns, Wm. F. Meyers, Wm. J. Mann, Henry Plume, M. Silverman.  
Union No. 3, Missoula—E. P. Kern.  
Townsend No. 6, Townsend—J. W. Schauf, T. N. Maverrill.

Dillon No. 7, Dillon—Henry Burleigh.  
Rocky Mountain No. 8, Elliston—L. C. Demain.

National Park No. 10, Livingston—Geo. T. Young, Dr. G. R. Wells.

Silver Bow No. 11, Walkerville—J. P. Buckley, Charles W. Hanson, J. W. Thomas.

Mt. Powell No. 13, Deer Lodge—J. H. Mills, J. H. Owens.

Castle No. 14, Castle—James W. Cory.  
Kinsley No. 15, East Helena—W. W. Johnson.

Elkhorn No. 16, Elkhorn—W. C. Riddell.

Belt Mountain No. 18, Neilhart—Alan Pierce, W. H. Harrison.

Silver Creek No. 19, Marysville—Thos. H. Wilkinson, M. Lane, Geo. W. Padbury.

Hamilton No. 20, Hamilton—A. O'Hard.

Sheridan No. 21, Sheridan—Geo. W. Righteour.

Anaconda No. 22, Anaconda—Jene Graham, George Bell, F. M. Fox.

Victory No. 24, Victor—Geo. Muller.  
Waterloo No. 25—Waterloo, B. H. Hunt.

Madison No. 27, Poney—R. N. Hawkins.

Centennial No. 28, Boulder—R. M. Cralle, —Righenour.

Alder No. 30, Virginia City—John B. Caruthers, Thos. Baker.

Three Forks No. 32, Three Forks—O. W. Jay.

Great Falls No. 33, Great Falls—Chas. Wagner, A. C. Lutz.

Granite No. 34, Granite—Andrew Boundy, L. J. Fisher.

Tongue River No. 35, Miles City—J. W. Johnson.

Silver State No. 36, Phillipsburg—Wm. Zenter.

Forsyth No. 38, Forsyth—A. G. Wilson.

Big Timber No. 39, Big Timber—A. G. Hatch.

Pride of the West No. 42, South Butte—E. J. Leonard.

## "German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Enfaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Do-

An Episcopal scribe's German Syrup.

Rector, I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic

severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

## E. R. CLINGAN,

DEALER IN

## GENERAL

## MERCHANDISE.

BELT, MONT.

## Car Load Barbed Wire

JUST RECEIVED  
AND WILL BE SOLD AT

BOTTOM PRICES.



## CHELAN COUNTY'S EXHIBIT

COMMISSIONER D. N. GELLATLY HAS FURNISHED COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF APPLE EXHIBIT.

"You'll do better in Wenatchee," is the motto which appears in the Chelan county booth in the Agricultural building," says D. N. Gellatly, A.-Y.-P. E. commissioner of Chelan county. "While the motto applies particularly to the prize winning apple district, it is also true of the entire county. Visitors to the exposition should not miss seeing this display of luscious fruits and vegetables. A noteworthy feature is the excellent keeping quality of the big red apples, which have their blush and tempting appearance after being picked a period of almost one year or until the new and old are exhibited side by side.

"The medals, diplomas and cups won by Chelan county's big red apples at previous exhibitions are on display in the booth. The booth is adorned with photographs showing beautiful Lake Chelan, of which it has been said: 'Peach trees at its foot and eternal glaciers at its head.' The panoramic views of parts of the country give a comprehensive idea of well-tilled farms, great orchards and comfortable homes. The display gives an indication of the rapidity of the work of conquering the desert and the reclaiming of arid lands by the application of water.

"Chelan county is geographically located in the center of the state and is traversed its entire length by the Great Northern railway. All the country now under irrigation is being cut into five, ten and twenty-acre tracts, which are fast being occupied by families.

"While being but 150 miles from the coast, the climate is delightful. The Cascade range of mountains, lying between, completely change the climatic condition from that of the coast, and while the altitude is but from 650 to 1,500 feet, snow lies from four to ten weeks during the winter. The rainfall is light. The thermometer ranges from zero in winter to 100 degrees in the heat of summer, but the weather is never subject to sudden changes.

"Being surrounded with snow-covered mountains, the nights in summer are always cool and invigorating. Hallstorms, cyclones and sun-strikes are unknown.

"The chief product of the county is fruit, consisting principally of apples, but it can be truthfully said that all fruits and vegetables adaptable to a temperate climate grow to perfection. Chelan county grows the best colored, best flavored, most perfect, greater per cent marketable and largest yield per acre of any apple district in the world. Fruit growers who have lived here for more than 35 years testify that an apple crop failure has never been known.

"The 1908 fruit crop sold for the enormous sum of one million dollars, with only one-tenth of the total acreage in full bearing.

"Thousands have asked how it is that the claim is made that five or ten acres will keep a family?

"First—A higher state of cultivation is obtained.

"Second—The family does the work itself, consequently the sales for the year are its own.

"Third—It has no large machinery and harvesting bills to pay.

"Fourth—No granaries to fill for seed and feed the coming season, like in other farming. One horse, a wagon and a cultivator are all that is required.

"Fifth—Ten acres with 100 trees to the acre is 1,000 trees; 1,000 trees with five boxes each is 5,000 boxes; 5,000 boxes at \$1 each is \$5,000, and the leading varieties have yet to reach as low in value as \$1 per box.

"Wenatchee, with its population of 5,000, the principal city and county seat, is half way between the cities of Seattle and Spokane, and forms a hub from which extends the fertile valleys and plateaus of Wenatchee, Entiat, Chelan and numerous others, from which has been gathered the beautiful apple display in the Agricultural building."

## NO USE TO SIGNAL TO MARS

Washington, Sept. 23.—This is a most interesting date for star-gazers and others interested in astronomical science. It is not only the day of the Autumnal equinox, when the sun crosses the celestial equator going south, and the winter half-year begins, but it is also the date of the opposition of Mars, when that planet is at its minimum distance from the earth, 58,000,000 kilometres.

Some scientists have suggested that it might be a good time for Mother Earth to try the experiment of signaling to her nearest neighbor. Aside from all other considerations, the success of such an experiment is manifestly impossible at this time, for when the two worlds are nearest together the earth is invisible from Mars. This is because of the fact that at the time of the opposition the sun and the two planets are in line. Thus, when the earth passes between the sun and Mars, the bright hemisphere being naturally turned toward the sun, the other one, turned toward Mars, remains plunged in darkness and is consequently invisible. It would, therefore, be vain for the Martians to try to discover something on the earth at this time. Even if great electric lights should be placed on every square yard of the whole terrestrial hemisphere turned toward them, they would, nevertheless, be unable to discern the illumination, for they would be looking in the direction of the dazzling sun.

Colonists Come to Northwest. Westbound traffic on all transcontinental roads is increasing, due to the colonist rates which went into effect September 15 and which will be sold at all eastern offices until October 15. The Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Milwaukee report increased passenger traffic.

"Hundreds of homeseekers who came to Spokane to register for the Indian lands and who were unsuccessful are returning now to locate here permanently," said a prominent Great Northern official this morning. "Easterners who came in July and August were conquered and have pulled stakes and will settle in Washington and other northwest states.

Mrs. W. F. Blankenship and Miss Estella, of Thelma, Wash., are visiting friends here. A. G. Davis, of Columbia River, is here on business.

We have dry batteries. Our tires stay patched. Get your supplies of us. J. J. Eyer, 14 N. Mission.

### Eagle Transfer Co. INC.

CITY DRAY AND TRANSFER  
Special Attention to Baggage.  
Bus to All Trains and Boats.

WENATCHEE, WASH.  
Phone 1101.

## NEW ARRIVALS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

### Men's Underwear

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, per suit ..... **\$1.00**  
Men's extra warm Fleece Lined Ribbed Underwear, fits like a glove; per suit ..... **\$1.25**  
Men's "Set Snug" Union Suits, extra fine fitters, per suit ..... **\$1.50**  
Men's Wool Underwear; no scratching, no shivering—all warmth; per garment ..... **\$1.25**

### Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Fleece Lined Underwear, per garment ..... **40c and 50**  
Ladies' Union Suits ..... **75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25**

### Boys' and Girls' Underwear

Boys' and Girls' Union Suits, per suit ..... **65c and 75c**  
Boys' and Girls' Fleece Lined Underwear, per garment ..... **35c to 45c**

### Comforts

Good warm Comforts, extra long ..... **\$1.00**  
Good full size Comforts, extra warm ..... **\$1.25 and \$1.50**

### Blankets

Cotton Blankets, full 10-4 size, per pair ..... **\$1.00**  
Extra full size 11-4 Cotton Blankets, per pair ..... **\$1.50**

### Scotch Plaid Blankets

Have you seen those extra large Scotch Plaid Blankets of ours? They're fine and, per pair, only ..... **\$3.00**

We are just opening up our new fall and winter line of Ladies' and Children's

## Coats and Furs Do Not Fail to Come in and See Them

AGENT FOR ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

**H. L. WIESTER**  
DEPARTMENT STORE

AGENT FOR BARRINGTON HALL STEEL-CUT COFFEE

## TRY OUR MERCHANT LUNCH

Served from 11 to 2 o'clock

**35c**

We Serve DINNER from 11 to 8 o'clock

We invite the merchants and the business men to our noonday meal. Our dining room is without a doubt the cleanest and most inviting in the city. Your comfort is our business and nothing will be spared to make you feel at home. Remember, we are making the noon meal a feature and we want all who appreciate good food and good treatment to come to the Chewawa for their lunch.

**Chewawa Cafe**  
AUSTIN & CO., Prop.

## RURAL DAYS AT BIG FAIR

Seattle, Sept. 24.—The three days' harvest home carnival at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition which opened today, attracted large crowds of farmers from all parts of the state and from several of the adjoining states and judging from the attendance today the three days devoted to the particular tastes and interests of the rural visitors will prove a big success. The carnival opened today with a rustic parade in which many of the participants carried the vegetables, fruits, etc., with which they competed for the prizes offered. The Agricultural building had been especially decorated for the occasion and presented an interesting and attractive picture.

The feature for tomorrow will be a grand barbecue in the middle of the day, followed by country sports in the Stadium in the afternoon. The sporting events will include such favorite games as climbing the greased pole, catching the greased pig, three-legged races, potato races, egg-and-spoon races, pie-eating contests and corn-shucking contests. In the evening there will be a big barn dance in the Washington state building, which has been decorated for the occasion with pumpkins, corn shucks and vegetables. The women will be dressed in gingham dresses, sun bonnets and similar garb. On Sunday a grand religious reunion will be held in the natural theatre. Rustic preachers will deliver sermons and there will be singing of many of the old favorite hymns and anthems, dear to the country folk.

### Wed Aboard Train.

Spokane, Sept. 24.—Edith Klingstuber, of Millford, Pa., and John F. Davidson, of Colfax, Wash., were married on an express train running 60 miles an hour on the Spokane & Inland Empire system near Moscow, Idaho, the ceremony being performed by Rev. R. E. Koontz, pastor of the First Methodist church. The conductor, brakeman, candy-butcher and passengers in the chair car witnessed the ceremony and assisted in showering the couple with wreaths and bouquets when the train reached Moscow.

"Just a fancy we had," said the bridegroom when asked why he chose the flyer route, adding: "We couldn't hire a balloon or a diving bell. That reminds me we met on a train and it was an appropriate finish to our little romance. Dr. Koontz tied the knot good and fast and there's no danger that either of us will kick over the traces. Sure, I'd climb the tallest pine in the state or slide down the side of a mountain in a dish pan. I'd rather have had a quiet wedding at the home of the old folks, but some one had to start the train wedding business in Idaho."

### The Claibourne

718 Madison St., Seattle, Wn. Take Eastlake car at depot, transfer to Madison. Just five blocks to center of city. Rates reasonable.

NOAH N. BROWN.

## WE WANT APPLES

What Have You to Offer?

Appoint us your General Eastern Representative.

We are represented in all the principal markets; therefore can sell your fruit at the highest market prices and make for you the cash buyer's big profits.

IF YOU ARE NOT IN TOUCH WITH US YOU SHOULD BE.

**W. F. KURTZ COMPANY**  
NEW YORK

**TUESDAY, SEPT. 28th**

The last day of

**LEE'S**

## Closing-Out-at-Cost Sale

If you want goods that are right at your own price, you should not fail to attend

**LEE'S**

WENATCHEE AVENUE AND FIRST STREET NORTH



## WHAT IT WILL COST YOU

ROUND TRIP TO SEATTLE, ANY DAY OR TRAIN, \$6.65

ROUND TRIP TO CHICAGO OCT. 4, \$72.50

ROUND TRIP TO SPOKANE FAIR \$7.00.

Remember, the westbound colonist rates are in effect from our eastern terminals to Wenatchee September 15 to October 15. Ask about rates.

A. A. PIPER,  
Agent for the Great Northern.



## See Us Today

ABOUT AN

## ELECTRIC SIGN

## It Certainly Pays

GET OUR PROPOSITION

Wenatchee Electric Co.

## CITY NEWS.

Floyd Peterson, who has been visiting his parents for the past two weeks, left yesterday for Spokane. He will visit the Interstate fair a few days and then go to Panama, where he is employed.

Help Wenatchee by sending the Daily World to your friends in the east.

Captain Shotwell returned to his home at Lakeside this morning.

H. A. Hocking, of the Home Tea Co., is in Leavenworth on business today.

Louis Williams, who has spent the summer here, left for Seattle this morning to resume his studies at the University of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Geyer left for the fair this morning.

Now is the time to order that Ford auto, 1910 model. Quick delivery. Remember the time we had getting them last spring with the factory three months behind orders? Well, the demand is going to be heavier next year. More Fords are used in Chelan county than all other makes combined. Better get in line. W. B. Paton, Cashmere, Wash. 9-24-tf

C. P. Bissett, who left for Seattle last week, returned this morning and took the up-river boat for his home at Chelan.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Wells, of Chelan avenue, left for Seattle this morning.

Ira Collier left for Seattle this morning.

Frank McCrea, who has been here on business for a few days, left for his home in Seattle today.

William Wilcox, clerk at the Olympia hotel, left for Seattle to visit his daughter.

Bruce Hastings is ill this week. Miss Blanche Beard left for Seattle to attend the Taft day exercises at the fair this morning.

Miles Johnson left this morning for Seattle.

W. Dye and daughter, who have been the guests at the U. K. Lall home, left this morning for their home in Iowa. They will visit the fair enroute home. Harvey Dye, a son, is the owner of the Ross place at Orondo.

Remember, Wenatchee Business College opens Monday, October 4. Miss Rymerson, of Seattle, is the guest of Miss Violet Tanner, of Springwater avenue.

Dr. Saunders made a business trip to Leavenworth yesterday.

Glen Beal returned yesterday from an extended visit to the coast cities. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker returned from the fair yesterday.

Buy home grown stock. Delicious trees from Wenatchee valley scions. All other commercial varieties. C. & O. Nursery Co., Wenatchee, Wash. 22-tf

Mrs. D. T. Flisk returned today from spending two weeks in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drake, from North Dakota, spent yesterday in the valley visiting with Wm. Turner and Mrs. George Farwell, who are old-time friends.

Remember, Wenatchee Business College opens Monday, October 4.

H. A. Barnhart returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Claypool, of Gering, Neb., have been in the valley for several days visiting with some old-time friends, among them being H. A. Chapin, formerly of Nebraska. They have been visiting different parts of the west since June 1 and left for their home this morning. They are much pleased with this part of the country.

Ed. Dennis is in Ellensburg this week.

Mrs. A. C. McPherson, of Stemilt hill, is spending the week in town, visiting friends.

H. I. Miller, of Omaha, is in the city for a few days, on his way to the fair.

It will please your friends and it will help boost your town by sending the Daily World to your friends in the east.

Mrs. I. J. Lovett came in from Cashmere yesterday to visit friends for a few days.

F. A. Reynolds, of Reynolds, is in town today on business.

D. C. Towne, of the Eagle Transfer, is in Waterville on business.

A. W. Vollmer of Lakeside left yesterday for Seattle.

Walter Mallonee, who was employed in the Ellis-Forde store last winter, returned last week from North Yakima.

Lem Ward of the Sherman, Clay plano house, went to Ephrata on business yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Claypool, who have been the guests of W. F. Graham, left yesterday for their home in Scott Bluff, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Drake and Miss Toben of South Dakota are the guests of William Turner of Miller street.

Mrs. O. B. Fuller returned yesterday from a summer spent on the Sound and at Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Manchester, parents of Dr. Manchester, are spending the week in the city. Their home is in Seattle.

## Extracting Teeth

is not only a science in itself, but many dentists make it a SPECIALTY.

I extract teeth quickly, safely and PAINLESSLY, by the use of SOMNOFORM, the safest anaesthetic known at the present time.

Dr. Buck, Dentist  
Columbia Valley Bank Building

## SHOES FOR COMFORT AND STRENGTH



at  
\$3.50  
and  
\$4.00

CHAS. F. FRY, the Shoeman

Only Up-to-Date Shoe Repairing Establishment in Central Washington

First Door North of Farmers & Merchants' Bank

Edward Cane and family are spending this week at the fair.

Leopold Schmidt, of the Olympia Brewing company, is in the city today. J. F. Christie, who built the Olympia hotel for J. H. Miller and the Olympia Brewing company, is also here today.

Fred Reeves went to Leavenworth on business yesterday.

Jesse Simon, father of E. N. Simon, and grandson Clyde are here from Youngstown, Ohio. This is their first visit to the wonderful Wenatchee valley but it is probable that it will not be their last.

Fay Ardron returned this morning from the Interstate fair in Spokane. Mrs. L. T. Wilson, of Dayton, O., is here visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. King are at Lake Chelan for two weeks.

Miss Madeline Clark left Sunday for Spokane to visit friends.

Martin Nelson, of Wetherow, the new town on the Wenatchee-Waterville branch, is in the city today. He expects to go to Leavenworth to spend the winter. He states that Wetherow is but a station but that Mansfield is already assuming proportions of a small town.

## Catholic Festival Tonight.

The Catholic festival will be held this evening at the Eagle hall, commencing at 8 p. m. Luncheon, music, cards and dancing form features of the entertainment this evening.

## Hunters Have Returned.

Officer Bob Nelson, J. F. Ogilvie, Deak Brown and son returned yesterday from a ten days' hunting trip on Red mountain. They report hunting as poor. They saw signs of both deer and goat but none were killed.

## IS TAFT BOUND FOR HAWAII?

Honolulu, Sept. 30.—An unauthentic report is published here today in a local paper that President Taft may visit the Hawaiian islands, and that he will come on the cruiser St. Louis.

A fruit ranch that will support you now is what you want. Read my ad today. If anybody can duplicate this offer I'll give them the land.

L. H. BOWMAN.

## THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE

## Great Advancement in Wireless Telephone in the West.

A. V. Ragsdale, manager of the Collins Wireless Co. of Spokane, is at the Olympia hotel today and tomorrow, where he and R. S. McGovern, local representative, are giving demonstration of talking back and forth through the walls and vacant halls without the aid of wires. They have talked 81 miles without wire or poles. The Collins is the company which owns the basic patent for wireless the same as the Bell company owned for wire. It will justify any of our citizens to call at the hotel and talk over these most wonderful instruments.

## MARS' TWO MOONS STUDIED

## STUDY OF SATELLITES CHIEF WORK OF YERKES OBSERVATORY STAFF—POLAR CAP AND LINES EXAMINED.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Mars' nearness to the earth yesterday caused the great telescopes of the world to be busy studying the mysterious planet which is now only 35,000,000 miles from the end of the great Yerkes instrument at Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Professor E. B. Frost of the Yerkes observatory said last night that atmospheric conditions had a greater bearing on successful observations than the difference of a few thousand miles.

"While Mars is nearer tonight than in many weeks," said Professor Frost, "we would learn no more tonight if atmospheric and climatic conditions were not absolutely favorable than three weeks ago, when Mars was considerably farther away than now."

## Are Studying the Two Moons.

Mars at this time is fairly high on the horizon, and under ordinarily fair conditions, astronomers say, in this latitude excellent observations should be recorded of the surface markings and polar caps.

Professor Frost and his associates have been engaged since August 20 measuring the two moons of Mars and will continue in that work probably for a month or more. The polar cap has taken up less of their time, although some very good observations have been made with a view to determining the size of that feature of Mars and of other markings. The satellites are rather close to the planet and some curious disturbances exercised by the planet, including remarkable paralleling effects, have been noted. To observers studying different portions of Mars the inner moon appears in quite different positions in the sky.

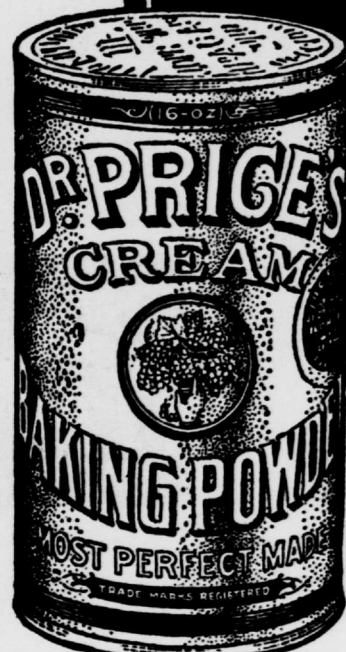
## Satellite Faster Than Planet.

The inner moon, which has in the glare of the planet most of the time, occupies only seven and one-half hours in its revolution, while the planet itself is a slow mover, turning on its axis in about twenty-three hours.

According to scientists, accepting the nebular hypothesis, it is probable that this satellite was once a part of the planet and that the total mass revolved in a shorter time. The outer moon observations are expected to prove of considerable value in determining the mass of Mars.

Made From Grapes

## DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder



Pure, Healthful  
Grape Cream of  
Tartar Powder

No Alum

No Lime Phosphates

## HUNTING FOR APPLE PACKERS

Colorado Apple Show Offers Prize for the Champion of America.

Who is the champion apple packer of America? This is a question that the promoters of the Colorado National Apple exposition are trying to settle to their own satisfaction and the satisfaction of the many shipping concerns that will be represented at the coming apple exposition. To discover the person it has been decided to give a cash prize of \$150. A demonstration will be held in the city of Denver at some time during the apple show and an endeavor will be made to ascertain who can do the best packing for commercial or show purposes. This is an idea that should be given great consideration by such persons who believe that they understand all the methods and curves of apple packing. The person giving the best demonstration of his ability to prepare for the market or for exhibition a box of apples will be declared champion apple packer of America. This will be some honor

besides the cash consideration of \$150, which will amply reimburse the packer for his trouble. Then, too, the demonstration will be a great educator to the growers and shippers.

## Killed Negro.

Los Angeles, Sept. 30.—Following a series of justice court trials over the ownership of some hay, Fred Loomer, Jr., today shot and killed John Perry, colored, aged 40, at El Monte.

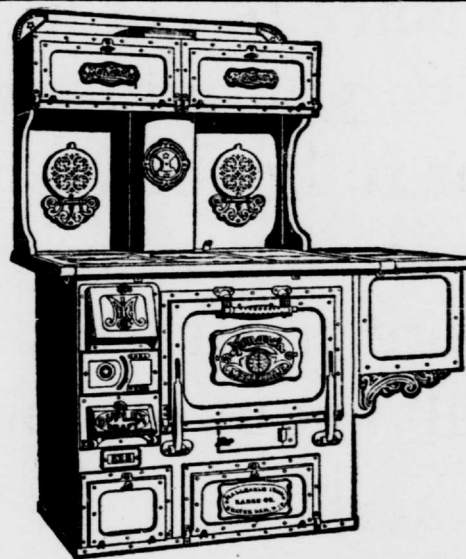
## LAUNDRY HAS MOVED

The Japanese hand laundry, formerly located on Wenatchee avenue, has removed to the corner of Orondo and Columbia streets, where it will be pleased to meet both old and new customers. Packages may be left at the Japanese restaurant if desired.

## One of Our Leaders, the Monarch MALLEABLE The 'Stay Satisfactory' Range

You Should Not Fail to See It

There is an enormous difference in ranges. They are not all built alike of the same kinds of iron and steel. To see the MONARCH in process of construction is to realize this. Common grey iron would not stand the ringing blows of the heavy hammers that drive home and set the hundreds of rivets in a MONARCH Range. If you could see the MONARCH built, you would never be satisfied to own any other. The manner of construction is in itself a guarantee that the material is right and that the range is built to last a life time.



## It Pays for Itself-- Saving Fuel--

It is only reasonable that an airtight range should save fuel. The oven seams are tight—no air leaks into the flues to cool off the currents of heat passing around the oven. Fire box and draft seams are tight—the fire can be controlled perfectly. It don't burn out at night as though the drafts had been left open.

## Saving Time--

Because a tight range, the fire acts quickly on the top and oven when the drafts are opened.  
Because a malleable top, it may be made less thick and therefore will heat through in less time.  
Because it saves work, it saves the time that would be taken in doing the work.

## Saving Work--

The top is Polished Malleable Iron—it needs no stove blacking.  
The body is Polished Wellsville Steel—it needs no blacking nor paint.  
The nickel is all on plain surfaces—it is easily cleaned.  
The seams are tight—no escaping dust to clean up.

## The Laurel Heater--

for wood, soft coal and hard coal, base burners. We will be pleased to show you the strongest line of heaters ever shown in this city at less money than you can buy them for elsewhere.



Wenatchee Furniture Co.

Our Heater, Range and Stove display is superior to any ever held in North Central Washington. It will pay you to come miles in order to see it. You may learn something to your advantage.

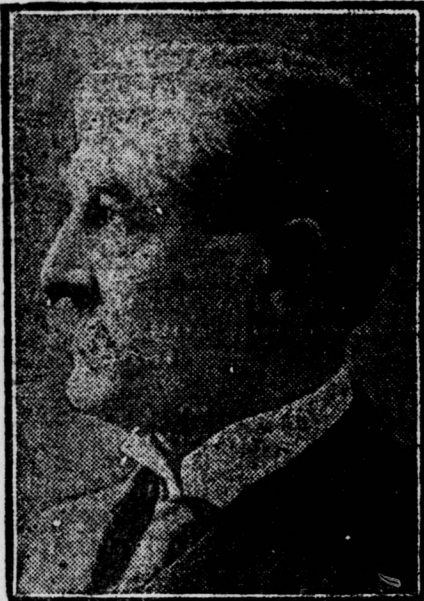


## REFORMERS LOSE IN PENNSYLVANIA VOTE

### Republicans Make Clean Sweep in Philadelphia---Dalzell Wins Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Despite a coalition of reform and organized labor forces, the Republican city organization made the most complete sweep in its history at the primaries, nominating all but one of its candidates for more than 60 legislative offices.

The only break in the Republican party's congressional slate in the state was in Schuylkill County, where the present Congressman, Alfred D. Garner, a supporter of Speaker Can-



JOHN DALZELL.

non, was defeated by R. D. Heaton on an "insurgent" platform.

The seven present Democratic Congressmen from this state were all re-nominated.

Representative John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, an "old guard" of 22 years, experience in Washington, is declared to have won a nomination in the 13th district over ex-Mayor Black of McKeesport. The victory, according to the latest count, showed a majority of but 400, and Black had not conceded his defeat.

## ENGINEERS AWARDED INCREASE IN WAGES

### Federal Board of Arbitrators Grants 60 Per Cent of Increase Demanded.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Federal Arbitration Board, which has been taking testimony in the wage controversy between 27,000 engineers and forty-nine railroads west of Chicago, handed down a decision in favor of the engineers.

The arbitration board granted the employees 60 per cent. of their demand for 12½ per cent. increase.

The men involved are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. Under the ruling of the arbitration board the wages of the men vary with the different classes of service.

About 23,000 union men were involved, but all the firemen, whether members of the union or not, will get the increase. It is estimated that 27,000 men will benefit by the award.

#### Settlers Coming Back.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—An unusually heavy movement of homeseekers this spring into various parts of the arid West is indicated by reports that have come to the reclamation service. Train loads of settlers have been pouring into Montana, Oregon and Washington, and large numbers have been seeking the milder climate of the Southwest. A cheering feature in connection with the movement is said to be the return of thousands of American citizens from Canada, offsetting in a measure the exodus of others across into the Dominion.

#### Land Leased for Troops.

TACOMA, Wash., June 7.—Leases for about 30,000 acres of land near American Lake, southwest of Tacoma, extending to Spanaway and Roy, have been secured by Captain John J. Bradley and Lieutenant H. A. Wells for the August maneuvers of the troops in the Department of the Columbia, together with the National Guard from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. About 7,000 troops will be in the encampment.

#### Grand Welcome to Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, June 7.—As the time approaches for the return of ex-President Roosevelt on Saturday morning, June 18, the plans for his welcome are assuming larger and larger dimensions, and that the greeting will be nationwide admits of no doubt.

## SIDELIGHTS FROM OTHER CITIES IN WASHINGTON

Medical Lake will go dry. Every saloon in the city will be closed, which is a signal victory for the anti-saloon and local option forces.

The new Franklin County jail will be completed in about two weeks. It is a modern steel structure, with eight cells and accommodations for sixteen prisoners.

Columbia College, a Scandinavian institution of learning and culture of Everett, will graduate its first class from its new building on the evening of June 10.

Mrs. M. Louis Blackburn, who was injured last January while riding in a taxicab, has instituted suit against the city of North Yakima for \$5,000 damages.

The necessary \$25,000 for an Enlisted Men's Club at the Navy Yard at Bremerton has been almost subscribed and the humble jackey who has known no home except his own hammock is to have a club with every convenience.

Judge McMasters in an adjourned term of Superior Court at Kalama, sentenced Charles Smith to a term of from six months to five years in the penitentiary for living off the earnings of fallen women.

No clue has been discovered to the men who robbed the store and post office at Husum. Besides tapping the money drawers the thieves got away with pocket knives, tobacco and small articles.

Arrangements have been practically completed for the irrigation of about 3,000 acres of the best land in the Chelan Valley, which until recently has been held as Indian allotments by Seattle capitalists who are interested in the Wapato irrigation project.

Mrs. Vera Prosser, under arrest at Libbey, Mont., on a charge of slaying her husband, Reese Prosser, a Seattle automobile man, on a Great Northern train near Libby, maintained steadfast silence, acting under instructions from her attorneys.

Through the Woman's Improvement Club and on a promise of that organization that the spot will be made beautiful, T. W. Howell has given to Mabton two acres near the center of the city for park purposes. All taxes and local improvement assessments have been paid by the donor.

If the Iditarod fails to prove another Klondike hundreds, even thousands, of people, most of them unused to the hardships of the North, will find themselves stranded in the interior of Alaska with nothing on which to return to civilization.

Sawing through the main door of the store and removing the lock, daring robbers entered the company store of the Grays Harbor Commercial Company at Cosmopolis and looted the establishment. Among the loot carried away was 100 Ingersoll watches, fifty pocket knives, a rifle, ammunition, etc.

May Schultz and Viola Udell, two 16-year-old Spokane girls, who gave up the prosaic business school for adventure and ran away to Everett, are under arrest there. The Schultz girl will be returned to Spokane with her father, while the Udell girl will be put in care of a guardian at Monroe.

Seattle bankers, as well as those in other parts of the State, are seriously considering a plan to reduce the interest rate on savings deposits. Whether the reduction will be from 4 to 3 per cent. or from 4 to 3½ per cent. has not yet been determined.

To hire as many bands and to buy as much fireworks as \$3,000 will pay for are the instructions to its committee and from the Business Men's Association which will have charge of the Fourth of July celebration at North Yakima. It will be a "Valley of the Yakima" event and every section from Naches to Prosser will be invited.

Liquor may not be sold to Indians who have severed tribal relations and become citizens, declares the Supreme Court in a decision reversing the Pierce County Superior Court and upholding the constitutionality of the 1909 law prohibiting sale of liquors to any one of Indian blood, whether citizens or members of a tribe.

Republicans of King County are in a pretty tangle over the choice of 168 delegates to the State convention in Tacoma. How are they to be selected? The question has agitated leaders in Senatorial politics to such an extent that they have forgotten that the primary object of the State convention is to name five candidates for the Supreme Court.

State school funds aggregating \$1,459,850 have been apportioned to the several counties, being the last quarterly apportionment of the fiscal year. For the twelve months the State apportionment aggregated \$2,536,060, as against \$2,203,073 for the previous year, most if not all the increase coming from increased revenues from investment of the permanent school fund, and interest on pending contracts of sale and rental money collected by the State land office.

## MARS' TOM ASHLEY

By F. A. MITCHEL.

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

"Uncle," I said to an old darky sitting on a barrel, "who owns this plantation?"

"Mars' Tom Ashley."

"Have the Ashleys always lived here?"

"Reckon dey hab, sah. De Ashleys lib heah ever since a long time before de wah. De oldest son ob de oldest son allus growed up to drap into de ole man's shoes. Dey come might nigh bein' a break once, though."

"How was that?"

"Hit was Mars' Tom's father, Mars' Pape Ashley. He father, Mars' Tom's grandfather, Thomas Ashley, war might fine man."

"Mars' Pape he went norf to college, an' somehow or udder he got no'thern notions in he head. Dat war a few yea's befo' de wah. Mars' Pape get de 'digious idee dat all de niggers in de souf had oughten be free. Wus'n dat, he fell in lub wid a no'thern lady an' married her."

"I recommoner might well when all dat happen. Mars' Pape he come down heah an' he talk wid de ole man. An' he try to mak de ole man bellebe dat he oughter gib all us niggers on dis heah plantation free papers, an' de ole man ought to stick up fo' de Union an' all dat kind o' talk. Yo' know what Mars' Thomas say? He say: 'My son, yo' hab disgrace yo' anchesters. Yo' onworthy to be called my son. I'm gwine to disinherit yo' an' leab dis plantation to yo' cousin Ernest Crane.'"

"An' yo' know wha' Mars' Pape say? He say: 'De plantation won't be worf a bale o' cotton. Yo' niggers 'll all be free, an' de souf 'll be no 'count.'"

"Den yo' know wha' Mars' Thomas say? He say: 'One southe'n man kin whip five Yankees.'"

"Mars' Pape he go norf, an' nobody didn' see him no mo' in dis yere kentry till attar de wah. He didn' lak to fight agin his southe'n friends, so he go to speculation. He had some money ob his own, an' he buy all de cotton he kin get his hands on. Mars' Thomas he raise a regiment o' southe'n troops, and he fight lak de debble. He come back a big gin', but he only got one leg an' one eye. All his niggers was free, de plantation was all pulled to pieces by firs' de northe'n troops, den de southe'n troops, an' dar wa'n't a bit o' fencin' anywhar. All the niggers go off 'cept me. I stay heah to tak' car' o' de ole man when he come back."

"Mars' Thomas he wa'n't so proud as he war when he went away, all dress' up in his new sojer clo'es. He wouldn't nebber talk to a nigger den, but when he foun' me heah all alone an' saw how de plantation look he seem might sorry. He say to me, 'Julius, ma boy, yo' worf 500 or'nary white men.'"

"Attar dat he talk to me 'bout eb'ryting. One day he come to me an' say: 'Jule, I got a letter from Pape to-day. He say he bought cotton at 8 cents a pound an' sold it at a dollar a pound. He got all de money he want. He offers me plenty to restock de plantation.' An' I say, 'Gwine tak' it, mars'?' An' he say: 'Tak' it! Yo' s'pose I gwine to tak' money from my son what stay in de norf all through de wah instead o' bein' heah an' fightin' fo' de souf? No, sah. Ma son dald to me. I gwine to leab dis heah plantation to Ernest Crane.'"

"One mawnin' while I war down at de crick crossin' who I see but Mars' Pape. He tak' my han' an' might glad to see me. He ask me all 'bout de ole man an' say he come down wid his wife an' leetle boy to git a reconciliation. He ask me to let 'em all in de house when de gin' ain't dar. He say dey gwine to try to take de place by storm. He tell me dot he got plenty money fo' his fadder an' no use he libin' all alone an' de ole home gwine more an' more to rack."

"I tink it might fine t'ing fo' de ole man, an' I say I help 'em all I kin. So one mawnin' early I let 'em all in. Mars' Pape and Missy Ashley dey git in a closet in de dinin' room an' pretty nigh shut de do'. I put de little boy on de fambly chillen's high chair, an' he wait dar fo' he grandfadder to come down to breakfast. When de ole man come into de room and see de little fellah settin' up on de udder side o' de table he stood still wid he mouf an' eyes wide open."

"Howde, grandpa?" said de chile.

"Who are yo'?" axed de gin'.

"Tom Ashley, de nex' owner ob de plantation attar yo' an' papa."

"Yo' see, Mars' Pape tell him what to say. Mars' Thomas war so lonesome an' de chile war so purt dat de ole man couldn't stand dat. He jis went to Mars' Tommy an' put he arms around him an' hugged him. When I see somepin shinin' in de gin's eye I jis open de closet do' and out steps Mars' Pape an' he wife."

"Missy Ashley she went up to de gin' an' put out her han'. De gin' too fine a man not to take a lady's han'. He took it an', bowin' lak a southe'n gen'lman, very low down, he kissed it. She put de gin's han' in dat ob Mars' Pape. De gin' leab it dar, but he turn away he head, an' I see de tears runnin' down he cheeks. I wonder ef he cryin' fo' de los' cause or de wreck ob de plantation."

"Dey all sot down to breakfas'. Mars' Pape had sent in chicken an' potatoes an' lots fine things instead ob de co'n pone dat de gin' war used to. Missy Ashley poured de coffee, an' dat war de happiest breakfas' eber happen on dis heah plantation."

"Dey all dald now but Mars' Tom."

#### Party's Fate on One Vote.

Instances are common enough in elections when a single vote turns the scale, but for that vote to decide not only the fate of a candidate, but of a party as well, is rare. Yet a majority of one in parliament, which may logically depend on a majority of one in the country, has worked some of the most momentous results possible. The classical example is the act of union of 1799, certainly among the largest, most important and most remarkable changes ever accomplished by a legislative body. One hundred and six voted for it and 105 against. Then a majority of one carried the great reform bill in 1832.

Majorities only a little bigger have again and again been responsible for far-reaching consequences. A majority of five threw out the Melbourne government in 1833. By the same figure Lord John Russell's government was defeated in 1866. Gladstone went out of office in 1873 because he lacked three votes, and the public education act, one of the most important ever passed, was placed on the statute book by a majority of two.—London Chronicle.

#### Wild Dogs of Asia.

The whole tribe of wild dogs, which in closely allied forms are to be found in the wildest jungles and woods of Asia, from the Himalayas to Ceylon and from China to the Taurus—unless the "golden wolves" of the Roman empire are now extinct in the forests of Asia Minor—show an individual and corporate courage which entitles them to a high place among the most daring of wild creatures. The "red dogs," to give them their most characteristic name, are neither large in size nor do they assemble in large packs. Those which have been from time to time measured and described seem to average some three feet in length from the nose to the root of the tail. The pack seldom numbers more than nine or ten, yet there is sufficient evidence that they are willing and able to destroy any creature that inhabits the jungle, except the adult elephant and perhaps the rhinoceros, creatures whose great size and leathery hide make them almost invulnerable to such enemies as dogs.—London Spectator.

#### London's Big Ben.

Why is the large bell in the tower of the house of parliament in London called Big Ben? The average Londoner himself seems to have no idea how it got its name. When the building was designed Sir Benjamin Hall had a great deal to do with carrying out the plans of the architects, being high commissioner of public works, and his coworkers appreciated the fact that to him the city of London was largely indebted. So when the question came up in parliament as to the name of the enormous bell that was to be hung in the tower a member shouted, "Why not call it Big Ben?" This suggestion was received with much applause as well as with roars of laughter, for Sir Benjamin was an enormous man, both in height and girth, and had often been called Big Ben. From that day on the bell whose peal every Londoner knows has been known only as Big Ben.—Harper's Weekly.

#### Mighty In Titles.

The ruler of Turkey, in addition to the titles sultan and kha-khan (high prince and lord of lords), also claims sovereignty over most districts, towns, cities and states in the orient, specifying each by name and setting out in each of his various titles "all the forts, citadels, purlieus and neighborhood thereof" in regular legal form. His official designation ends, "Sovereign also of diverse nations, states, peoples and races on the face of the earth." All this is in addition to his high position as "head of the faithful" and "supreme lord of all the followers of the prophet," "direct and only lieutenant on earth of Mohammed."

#### The Great Eastern.

The dimensions of the one time world famous Great Eastern were as follows: Length, 692 feet; width, 83 feet; depth, 60 feet; tonnage, 24,000 tons; draft when unloaded, 20 feet; when loaded, 30 feet. She had paddle wheels fifty-six feet in diameter and was also provided with a four bladed screw propeller of twenty-four feet diameter. She had accommodations for 800 first class, 2,000 second class and 1,200 third class passengers, 4,000 in all. Her speed was about eighteen miles an hour. The Great Eastern was finally broken up for old iron in the year 1889 after a checkered career of some thirty-one years.

#### Fair, but Stormy.

A gentleman boarded the Karori car at Kelburne avenue. Recognizing a friend on one of the seats, he nodded pleasantly and then said, "Well, what do you think of the weather?" "Oh, horrible!" was the reply. "And how is your wife today?" "She's just about the same, thank you!"—New Zealand Free Lance.

#### No Ear For Music.

"How do you like the music, Mr. Jenkins?" said Miss Parsons. "I'm sorry, but I have no ear for music," he answered. "No," put in Mr. Jasper. "He uses his for a pen rack."

#### An Even Score.

"What is your objection to him, papa?" "Why, the fellow can't make enough money to support you."

"But neither can you."

#### No Use For Theory.

Wigwag—It is a pet theory of mine that two can live as cheaply as one. Youngpop—Huh! It's plain to be seen you were never the father of twins.—Philadelphia Record.

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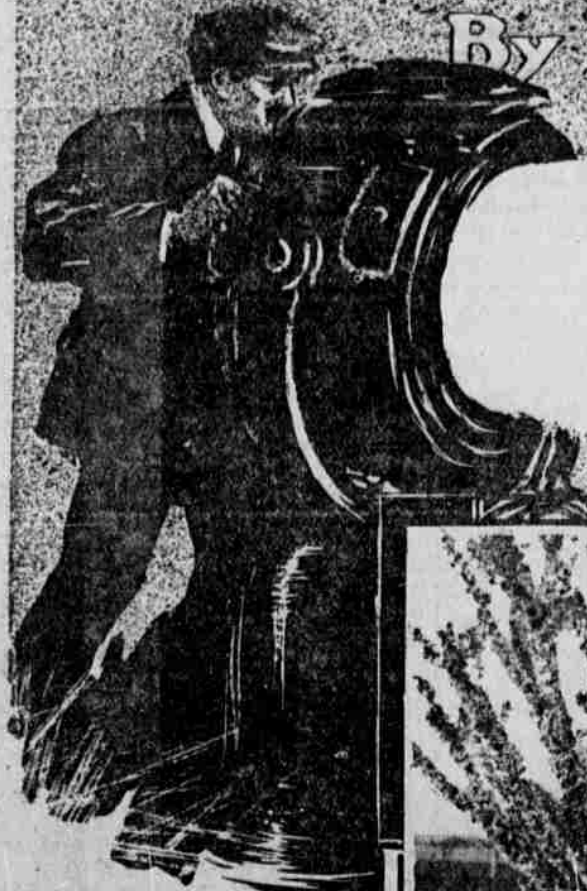
That Will Please You

At The Miner



# NEW WONDERS OF MEN AND NATURE

By Henry M. Hyde



Catching Butterflies by the Ton



**T**HE caterpillar of the "nun" moth has recently wrought great destruction among the fir forests of Germany, many hundreds of acres being ruined by their depredations. An inventive German, who had suffered from destructive work of the moths and who had noticed how strongly they were attracted by the rays of an electric arc light, recently devised a spectacular method of capturing and killing the pests on a wholesale scale.

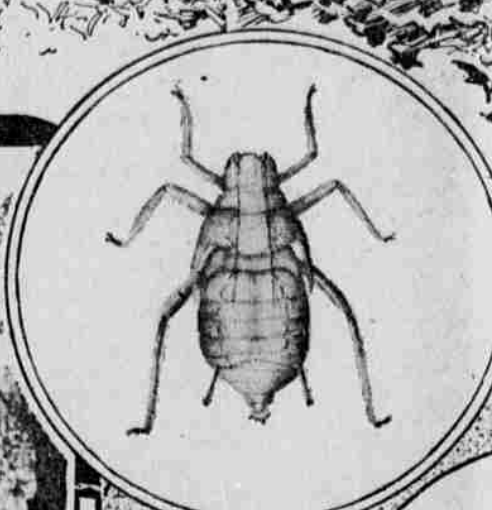
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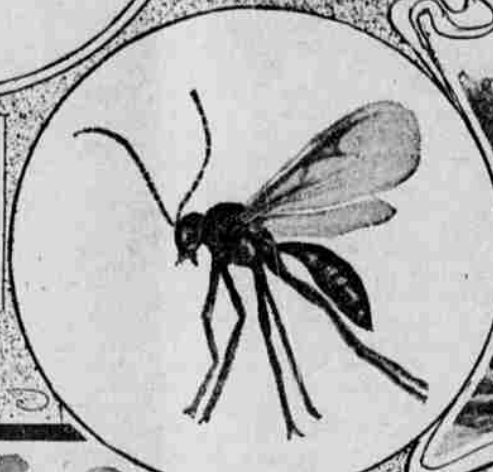
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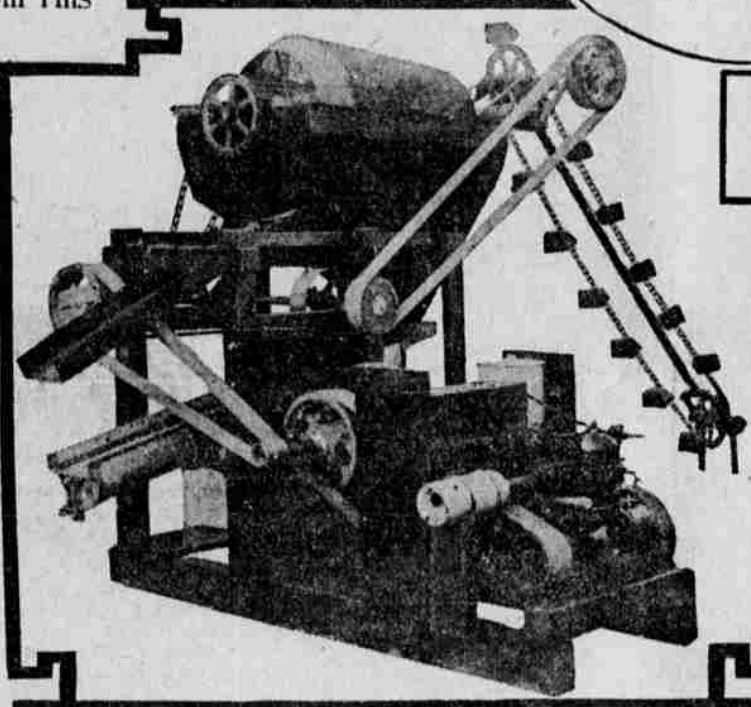
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Will Turn Deserts Into Gold Mines

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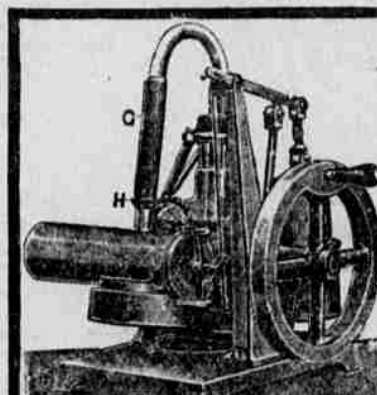
House Built in One Day

Wasting Gas Enough to Run All New York

wedding day the work of excavating for the new house was begun. More than 50 men of various trades toiled at high speed all day and at seven o'clock the job was entirely finished. This house contains four rooms, a bathroom, a reception hall, a front porch and a back stoop, and is certainly the only building of its pretensions which was ever built from the ground up in 24 hours.

**O**NE HUNDRED MILLION cubic feet of natural gas a day are going to waste in the

Caddo gas and oil fields near Shreveport, La.—gas enough to furnish light, heat and power for all the homes and great business enterprises of Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans. The illustration shows the largest well in this field. Its crater covers an area of two acres and the gas rushes up from the depths of the earth in such force and volume, that it has been found utterly impossible to control it. For months the gas has been burning, the flames leaping more than a hundred feet in the air. Sometimes when the pressure is at its greatest, birds flying over at a great height are killed by the rising fumes and on several occasions the glow in the sky has been visible from a distance of 50 miles. There is said to be a standing offer of \$15,000 for any one who can successfully put a cap on this well.



Cheap Ice Maker for Every Kitchen

THE bottom cut illustrates a newly invented English ice machine. It is worked by hand and requires so little power that a child can easily operate it. The machine is sold at retail for less than \$50, and in little more than half an hour sufficient ice can be frozen to serve the purposes of the average family. Once people realize the danger they are running in using ice cut from ponds and lakes, which are often full of disease contamination, the household ice machine will doubtless prove popular.

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

## Earth Beings Cannot Live in Climate of Mars

By Capt. Ellis D. Morson



**N**ONE thing only is undisputed about the climate of Mars, and it is that if we were transported there we should instantly die. How far this incontrovertible fact is compatible with forms of intelligent life such as we know nothing of is a matter on which Prof. Lowell is not in agreement with the larger number of astronomers who have had opportunities of observing Mars. Let us, however, before inquiring where the observer of Flagstaff observatory, Arizona, differs from those astronomers whom he has called the "gifted objectors who have not seen the canals," set down points on which the larger number of astronomers are in agreement. In the first place there are distinct markings on Mars. These markings have been known for a very long time, and have been mapped by many observers since Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, announced certain peculiarities about them 30 years ago. A point of which Lowell makes a great deal is that these maps all coincide very closely in setting down the places where the lines on Mars appear, and in tracing the directions which these lines take. It is hardly necessary to say that the lines appear to nearly all observers as straight lines.

A new question, however, now arises: The question of the trustworthiness of "seeing." If one imagines an astronomer—not very exacting about the quantity of oxygen necessary for his support—setting up a telescope on Mars to point at the earth, we shall have to allow that he would not see very much. Our dense atmosphere, with the singular watery envelope that it is suspected of possessing at great heights, would reflect

so much of the sunlight falling on us; the masses of clouds of the "wine dark seas" would add so much to the dazzling impression, that hardly in the course of a long life would the Martian astronomer be able to glimpse every part of the earth. It is otherwise with Mars. Just as it is said that every nation has the newspapers it deserves, so every planet has the atmosphere it can hold. In oxygen, in nitrogen, in hydrogen, in every gas, the particles, the molecules of the gas are ever striving to fly away into space at speeds of thousands of miles a second. The lighter the gas the greater the speed; and the only thing that keeps an atmosphere inclosing a planet is the pull which the planet's weight or gravity exerts. It is because the moon is so light in weight that it fails to hold any perceptible atmosphere at all. The planet Mars is in many ways midway in characteristics between the moon and the earth; but it resembles the moon more than the earth in its falling grip on its gases. Its atmosphere is, therefore, very thin.

One consequence of this is that we see Mars very clearly. But we do not see it as clearly as we see the moon. Its atmosphere does not refract light to a very dazzling extent; and most astronomers believe that no clouds are ever seen floating on it. There are dusky veils on its disc, that cross it like flying shadows; but these are great dust-storms raised by tempests such as would eclipse the wildest tornado which ever raged on our modest planet; and there are apparitions which Lowell has identified as snowstorms such as sweep over a polar continent. In short, in spite of the clearness and lightness of the Martian atmosphere, "seeing Mars" has been described by an observer at Lowell's own observatory as "like looking at a Swiss landscape from a high Alp, with the summer clouds sweeping about one. Now the mist rolls away, revealing a bit of the valley, and shuts in again in a moment, while in some other spot the clouds break away and disclose a jagged summit or a portion of a shivering glacier." It requires, therefore,

special astronomical aptitude both to see and to map the Martian "canals," and we need not be surprised that many astronomers criticize Lowell's estimate of the number of the canals as 426 and of the "oases" they join as 186.

What are these lines and spots—are they canals? Prof. Lowell and his assistants, Mr. Lampland and Mr. Silpher, express no doubt on the question; and up to a certain point they have very doubtfully met objection after objection to their theory. It must be understood that no responsible person now denies that there are markings on Mars. What astronomers dispute is whether these markings are as numerous as Flagstaff observatory declares, and whether they are artificial in character. We may cede their number. Are they artificial? One argument in favor of their having been made by intelligent beings is that some of the lines appear to run parallel for hundreds of miles. The reality of this appearance was doubted. Mr. Lampland has photographed Mars, and there, real beyond doubt, on some of the tiny photographs no bigger than a pea, appear now and again double canals. Then there was the question of water. Was there water on Mars at all? Mr. Silpher has shown, by means of the spectroscope, that there is water in the Martian atmosphere. If there is water in the atmosphere then Mars may be less cold than Lowell's opponents have declared, and the atmosphere itself more dense. If that be true then there may be water in these long lines which Lowell calls canals, and these canals may have been built by reasoning beings, who thus sought to irrigate their scorched and drying planet with water flowing from the polar snows.

That is the belief which Prof. Lowell once again asserts in "Mars as the Abode of Life," and he comes to his declaration with a vigor like the renewal he claims for the Martian spring. More than that, he threatens this stiff-necked generation of unbelievers. "Look at Mars," he says, "and you will see pictured the future of

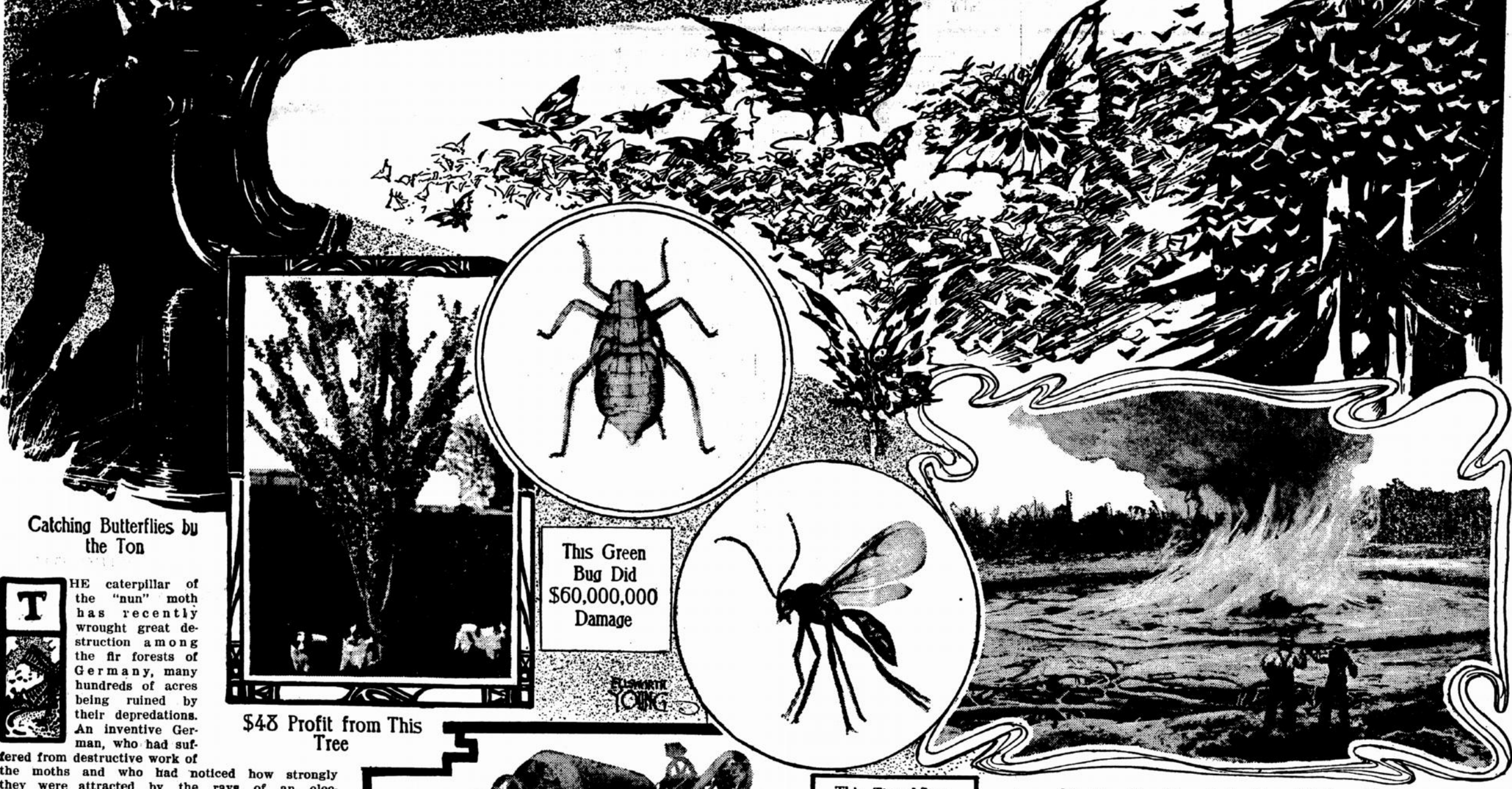
your own earth, when, by the insensible flight of the gases of the atmosphere, seas, rivers and lakes alike will leave you, and nothing will remain but arid deserts and the wintry Arctic and Antarctic. Thence alone will you be able to derive moisture for the sustenance of the vegetation, which, in its turn, will sustain a more ethereal, wasted race of men; and, like the Martians, you, too, will have to build canals hundreds of thousands of miles long, employing all the resources of your engineering skill thus to keep your pallid life within you." It may be so, and in thirst the world may perish. But the theory is artificial, as Lowell would have us believe the canals. We cannot now examine all the objections to the superstructure of the theory; and we will only say this: That in theories of worlds as in theories of life it is inadvisable to seek other than the simplest explanations. On the surface of the earth and on the surface of the moon there has been volcanic action. On all planets, Mars included, there is a probability amounting to certainty that volcanic action has taken place or is taking place, and on Mars volcanic action would probably be more marked than on the earth. Volcanic cracks such as we know exist in the moon, though geologic time has obliterated most of them on the earth, probably exist on Mars, and the lines we see there are merely cracks in the surface, from which steam exudes and creates an annual darkening crop of vegetation in the spring time. On a smaller scale similar canals and similar growth have been noticed even in the airless moon.

In the island of Hawaii there are craters which by their slow welling action furnish us with the closest parallel that is known of the forms of craters in the moon. The volcanoes of the moon were not eruptive like 23na and Vesuvius, but were pits, in which, as in the volcano at Kilauea, the lava welled up. In the moon there are long cracks, known as rills, of which one, the Ariadus rill, is some hundreds of miles in length. In the plains about the Hawaiian volcanoes are similar cracks on a small scale, up which steam rushes.



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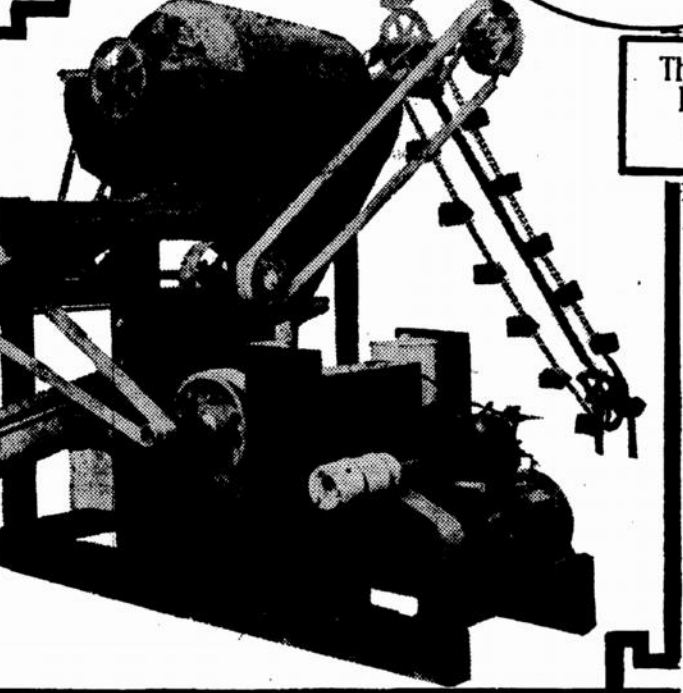
\$48 Profit from This Tree

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Will Turn Deserts Into Gold Mines



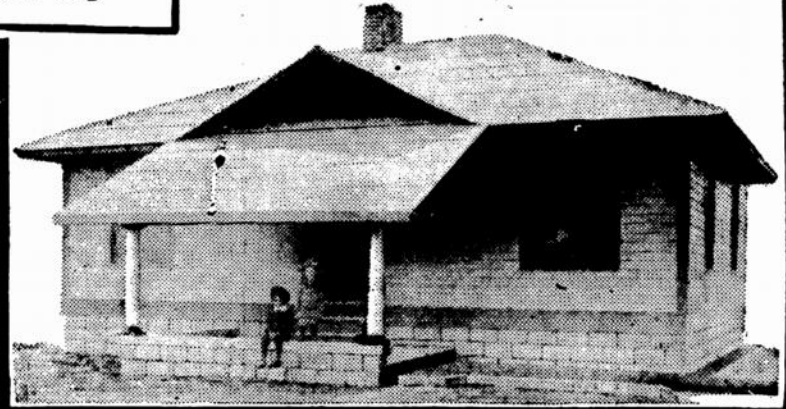
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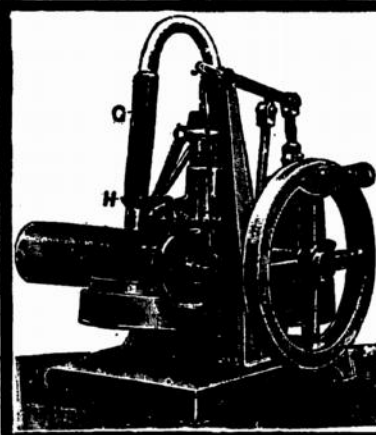
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House Built in One Day



Cheap Ice Maker for Every Kitchen

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Wasting Gas Enough to Run All New York

wedding day the work of excavating for the new house was begun. More than 50 men of various trades toiled at high speed all day and at seven o'clock the job was entirely finished. This house contains four rooms, a bathroom, a reception hall, a front porch and a back stoop, and is certainly the only building of its pretensions which was ever built from the ground up in 24 hours.

**O**NE HUNDRED MILLION cubic feet of natural gas a day are going to waste in the Caddo gas and oil fields near Shreveport, La.—gas enough to furnish light, heat and power for all the homes and great business enterprises of Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans. The illustration shows the largest well in this field. Its crater covers an area of two acres and the gas rushes up from the depths of the earth in such force and volume, that it has been found utterly impossible to control it. For months the gas has been burning, the flames leaping more than a hundred feet in the air. Sometimes when the pressure is at its greatest, birds flying over at a great height are killed by the rising fumes and on several occasions the glow in the sky has been visible from a distance of 50 miles. There is said to be a standing offer of \$15,000 for any one who can successfully put a cap on this well.

**T**HE bottom cut illustrates a newly invented English ice machine. It is worked by hand and requires so little power that a child can easily operate it. The machine is sold at retail for less than \$50, and in little more than half an hour sufficient ice can be frozen to serve the purposes of the average family. Once people realize the danger they are running in using ice cut from ponds and lakes, which are often full of disease contamination, the household ice machine will doubtless prove popular.

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

## Earth Beings Cannot Live in Climate of Mars

By Capt. Ellis D. Morson

**N**ONE thing only is undisputed about the climate of Mars, and it is that if we were transported there we should instantly die. How far this incontrovertible fact is compatible with forms of intelligent life such as we know nothing of is a matter on which Prof. Lowell is not in agreement with the larger number of astronomers who have had opportunities of observing Mars. Let us, however, before inquiring where the observer of Flagstaff observatory, Arizona, differs from those astronomers whom he has called the "gifted objectors who have not seen the canals," set down points on which the larger number of astronomers are in agreement. In the first place there are distinct markings on Mars. These markings have been known for a very long time, and have been mapped by many observers since Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, announced certain peculiarities about them 30 years ago. A point of which Lowell makes a great deal is that these maps all coincide very closely in setting down the places where the lines on Mars appear, and in tracing the directions which these lines take. It is hardly necessary to say that the lines appear to nearly all observers as straight lines.

A new question, however, now arises: The question of the trustworthiness of "seeing." If one imagines an astronomer—not very exacting about the quantity of oxygen necessary for his support—setting up a telescope on Mars to point at the earth, we shall have to allow that he would not see very much. Our dense atmosphere, with the singular watery envelope that it is suspected of possessing at great heights, would reflect

so much of the sunlight falling on us; the masses of clouds of the "wine dark seas" would add so much to the dazzling impression, that hardly in the course of a long life would the Martian astronomer be able to glimpse every part of the earth. It is otherwise with Mars. Just as it is said that every nation has the newspapers it deserves, so every planet has the atmosphere it can hold. In oxygen, in nitrogen, in hydrogen, in every gas, the particles, the molecules of the gas are ever striving to fly away into space at speeds of thousands of miles a second. The lighter the gas the greater the speed; and the only thing that keeps an atmosphere in place is the pull which the planet's weight or gravity exerts. It is because the moon is so light in weight that it fails to hold any perceptible atmosphere at all. The planet Mars is in many ways midway in characteristics between the moon and the earth; but it resembles the moon more than the earth in its falling grip on its gases. Its atmosphere is, therefore, very thin.

One consequence of this is that we see Mars very clearly. But we do not see it as clearly as we see the moon. Its atmosphere does not refract light to a very dazzling extent; and most astronomers believe that no clouds are ever seen floating on it. There are dusky veils on its disc, that cross it like flying shadows; but these are great dust-storms raised by tempests such as would eclipse the wildest tornado which ever raged on our modest planet; and there are apparitions which Lowell has identified as snowstorms such as sweep over a polar continent. In short, in spite of the clearness and lightness of the Martian atmosphere, "seeing Mars" has been described by an observer at Lowell's own observatory as "like looking at a Swiss landscape from a high Alp, with the summer clouds sweeping about one. Now the mist rolls away, revealing a bit of the valley, and shuts in again in a moment, while in some other spot the clouds break away and disclose a jagged summit or a portion of a shining glacier." It requires, therefore,

special astronomical aptitude both to see and to map the Martian "canals," and we need not be surprised that many astronomers criticize Lowell's estimate of the number of the canals as 426 and of the "oases" they join as 186.

What are these lines and spots—are they canals? Prof. Lowell and his assistants, Mr. Lampland and Mr. Slipher, express no doubt on the question; and up to a certain point they have very thoughtfully met objection after objection to their theory. It must be understood that no responsible person now denies that there are markings on Mars. What astronomers dispute is whether these markings are as numerous as Flagstaff observatory declares, and whether they are artificial in character. We may cite their number. Are they artificial? One argument in favor of their having been made by intelligent beings is that some of the lines appear to run parallel for hundreds of miles. The reality of this appearance was doubted. Mr. Lampland has photographed Mars, and there, real beyond doubt, on some of the tiny photographs no bigger than a pea, appear now and again double canals. Then there was the question of water. Was there water on Mars at all? Mr. Slipher has shown, by means of the spectroscopic, that there is water in the Martian atmosphere. If there is water in the atmosphere then Mars may be less cold than Lowell's opponents have declared, and the atmosphere itself more dense. If that be true then there may be water in these long lines which Lowell calls canals, and these canals may have been built by reasoning beings, who thus sought to irrigate their scorched and drying planet with water flowing from the polar snows.

That is the belief which Prof. Lowell once again asserts in "Mars as the Abode of Life," and he comes to his declaration with a vigor like the renewal he claims for the Martian spring. More than that, he threatens this stiff-necked generation of unbelievers. "Look at Mars," he says, "and you will see pictured the future of

your own earth, when, by the insensible flight of the gases of the atmosphere, seas, rivers and lakes alike will leave you, and nothing will remain but arid deserts and the wintry Arctic and Antarctic. Thence alone will you be able to derive moisture for the sustenance of the vegetation, which, in its turn, will sustain a more ethereal, wasted race of men; and, like the Martians, you, too, will have to build canals hundreds of thousands of miles long, employing all the resources of your engineering skill thus to keep your pallid life within you." It may be so, and in thirst the world may perish. But the theory is artificial, as Lowell would have us believe the canals. We cannot now examine all the objections to the superstructure of the theory; and we will only say this: That in theories of worlds as in theories of life it is inadvisable to seek other than the simplest explanations. On the surface of the earth and on the surface of the moon there has been volcanic action. On all planets, Mars included, there is a probability amounting to certainty that volcanic action has taken place or is taking place, and on Mars volcanic action would probably be more marked than on the earth. Volcanic cracks such as we know exist in the moon, though geologic time has obliterated most of them on the earth, probably exist on Mars, and the lines we see there are merely cracks in the surface, from which steam exudes and creates an annual darkening of vegetation in the spring time. On a smaller scale similar canals and similar growth have been noticed even in the airless moon.

In the island of Hawaii there are craters which by their slow welling action furnish us with the closest parallel that is known of the forms of craters in the moon. The volcanoes of the moon were not eruptive like Etna and Vesuvius, but were pits, in which, as in the volcano at Kilauea, the lava welled up. In the moon there are long cracks, known as rills, of which one, the Ariadne rill, is some hundreds of miles in length. In the plains about the Hawaiian volcanoes are similar cracks on a small scale, up which steam rushes.

## GOOD ADVICE FOR THE YOUNG

And for the Matter of That, it is Worth Heeding by "Children of Larger Growth."

"Strike the knot," said a man one day to his son, who, tired and weary, was leaning on his ax over a log which he had been trying to cleave. Then, looking at the log, the gentleman saw how the boy had hacked and chipped all around the knot with-

out hitting it. Taking the ax, he struck a few sharp blows on the knot and split the log without difficulty. Smiling, he returned the ax to his son, saying:

"Always strike the knot." That was good advice. It is as good for you as it was to the boy to whom it was first given. It is a capital maxim to follow when you are in trouble. Have you a hard sum to do at school?

A burglar may not be a man or iron nerve, but he is a man of steal.

Have you got to face a difficulty? Are you leaving home to live for the first time among strangers? Strike the knot. Look your trouble in the eye, as the bold hunter looks in the face of the lion. Never shrink from a painful duty, but step right up to it and do it. Yes, strike the knot. Strike the knot, boys and girls, and you will always conquer your difficulties.—Montreal Herald.

Literary Shrines That Attract the Modern Pilgrim Who Travels in an Auto.

All manner of men and women are worshippers at literary shrines, even those of popular modern deities. Pierre Loti's house and that of Edmond Rostand are known of all winter birds of passage at Biarritz, and Americans from all the states have been known

## OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS

to journey to the southeast of England expressly for the purpose of gazing at Mr. Kipling's coast-house at Burwash, at Henry James' house at Ely, or at Ellen Terry's cottage at Winchelsea.

Memories of Shelley, Byron, Browning and Landor crop up every once and again in the Italian tour by road or rail, but how many who have made the entrance to Italy via the Riviera

gateway have ever cast an eye on the modest little Chalet des Pins abutting on the Route d'Italie at Cap Martin, just after Monte Carlo, and before Menton is reached? Not many, doubtless. It is here that Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, the co-authors of the first and only automobile novel, have their winter rest house. How many good things in automobile fiction have been thought out and worked up here! This little corner of the Cote d'Azur has then a very welcome shrine for the literary motor pilgrim.

are realized in the first taste of delicious Post Toasties and Cream

## AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1938 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and today is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.

### A NEW "FEAT."



"Mummy! Mummy! look, here's baby walking on his hind legs."

**Shortcake.** The strawberry shortcake, I love it. I love it! I prize it more dearly than tongue dare to tell! No sherbet or pudding or pie is above it; there's nothing in pastry I like half so well. Just give me a section as large as a platter, with freshly crushed berries spread over the lot, and I am contented and happy, no matter what ailment or trouble or sorrows I've got. Ho, bring on the shortcake, the strawberry shortcake, and always and ever I'm Jack-on-the-spot!—Los Angeles Express.

**New England English.** Complaint was made to a local man by one of his employees that boys who were swimming in a pond were causing quite a nuisance. The owner of the property gave the man the privilege of putting up a sign, as he had asked permission to do it. The notice reads as follows: "No Lolling or Swimming on Thees Grown—Order by \_\_\_\_\_. If Caught Law Will be Forced."—Berkshire Courier.

**Laymen Combat White Plague.** According to recent figures published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, nearly 50 per cent. of those enlisted in the active campaign against consumption are laymen, and the percentage of laymen has tripled in the last four years.

**Where Trouble is Found.** Wigwag—I never knew such a fellow as Bjones! He is always looking for trouble." Henpeckke—Then, why doesn't he get married?—Philadelphia Record.

**Encouraging.** "Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?" "Well, madam, I think she may have a brilliant future in water-color painting."

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## AMUSEMENTS



Salt Lake theatre—"A Message from Mars," matinee today, performance tonight.

Orpheum—Modern Vaudeville, matinee today, performance tonight.

Lyric—"Imperial Burlesquers," one week beginning with matinee today.

### Coming Attractions.

Salt Lake theatre—Butchers and Grocers' Dramatic Association, Wednesday, April 25; Orpheus club concert, Thursday, April 26; "The Christian," April 27, 28; Ned Royle's play, April 30th.

"A Message From Mars," will close its engagement at the Salt Lake theatre with the matinee today and performance tonight. If you haven't seen this wholesome comedy, you should, because it is altogether worth while. And, if you allow yourself to eat the moral nut, hidden beneath the quaint and curious humor of the play, your appetite for doing good will be enlarged. The charity which comes to the selfish "Horace Pooker" is insinuated by gentle yet forceful arts across the foot lights. David Proctor, the actor, insensibly becomes David Proctor, the preacher. But the "Message"—charity—is neither a question of creed nor religion. Before faiths were chrystalized, Charity was in the stars waiting to send its message to the first generous heart, and, when it came, a new mantle covered the earth, hiding much that is evil, much that is sinful. This little comedy, "A Message From Mars," deserves the praises which press and pulpit have bestowed. It attacks selfishness with sharp wit, keen humor and fine edged satire and makes of charity something beyond mere theatric display—something far beyond scenic devices.

The play may not be ones ideal in dialogue and treatment—players may not be fine or finished actors—David Proctor may not rise to all the possibilities of the story—why be over critical in small things? The Message is there—large, luminous and readable—a quaint and curious Message from Mars.

It is no small thing for a soubrette to spring from the pedestal of comic opera to the higher pedestal of dramatic accomplishment, and yet in far away Australia, Nellie Stewart did accomplish this rare, astonishing feat. Indeed, in the not long ago, Melbourne hung breathless on the airy vocalism of Nellie Stewart. All at once she heard the call of higher art—dramatic art—and followed it to stardom. Those of us who saw this capricious product of the antipodes in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" are wondering how we should classify the actress and the play. The title role of the play was not always dramatic—it was really high comedy—but Miss Stewart, assuited her inclination, either touched our eyes with moist emotions, or whirled us to soubrettish heights. And the beauty of it was that her eyes and face—her entire personality—were the playground of such delightful moods that I despaired in giving to any one the prize of greatest charm. The audience was most enthusiastic. If each man and woman, and every gallery god, could have changed their ecstasy into bouquets, Nellie Stewart would have walked from Drury Lane to Whitehall over a pathway of flowers.

It was personality, rather than subtle art, working the audience into a frenzy—a frenzy which neither questioned nor answered the meaning of it all. The play itself is merely so many shreds of history strung on

scenery—a background of actual intrigue and a foreground splashed with theatric color—a picture gallery of pretty stage paintings, of posing women and men in silk breeches carrying beribboned canes. A picture such as one sees through the glass end of a toy Easter egg—awfully sweet and sugary—as joyously wonderful as childish dreams. "Sweet Nell of Old Drury"—sweet indeed—sweet as the pictures on love valentines or the lid covers on bon-bon boxes.

The company surrounding Miss Stewart had his or her little niche in the artificial beauty of the play. They were positively enthusiastic in their make believe earnestness. The repartee in Nell Gwynne's boudoir had

hearts, even if it didn't frighten Nell Gwynne. But, upon my soul, I thought this laugh protested too much and was a deserved element in leading to Jeffrey's final undoing. Thus doth history—and a laugh—proclaim the largeness of small things! Mr. Dudley Clinton's provincial actor, "Percival," was overdone—as is always the case when the actor tries to out mimic himself. He clearly showed too clearly—his rude buffetings with fortune along the rugged highway of the barnstormer. Sir Roger Fairfax, in the hands of Mr. Lindsay, overwhelmed himself in the cheapness of his mock heroics. And the seven-league strike with which he strutted would put to endless shame the most awkward courtier—his voice, too, lent a horrible conspiracy to his legs.

For some reason the ladies of the company failed to catch the graces of Nellie Stewart and reflected themselves in mirrors hardly held up to the face of courtly dames whose as-

Next Wednesday, April 25th, the Butchers and Grocers' dramatic association will present "Constance" at the Salt Lake theatre.

The Butchers and Grocers, under whose auspices the production will be given, promise that the amateurs within their ranks are capable of giving a rare and entertaining dramatic production. Let's go and see.

That a woman may be the daughter of a man who was almost president of his country and still not make a sixteen-to-one strike as a playwright is demonstrated this week at the Orpheum. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt has written a playlet entitled "Mrs. S. Holmes, Detective," which is receiving its footlight debut over on State street. It may be that the daughter of Hon. W. J. Bryan is yet to wear the Fitchian crown of authorship—the future, however, is far away and uncertain. "Mrs. S. Holmes, Detective,"



Scene from "THE CHRISTIAN" Salt Lake Theatre

the flash and fire with which gaily dressed idlers love to burn their epigrams. Words of emotion and gestures of passion were tossed across the footlights with every confidence of returning approval—and the audience never failed with grateful response. Mr. Harcourt Beatty looked and acted the pampered king—a superb enunciation, a dignity of ease and authority which frills and laces could not conceal. Even the elaborate affection displayed upon his dog, showed the minute care with which Mr. Beatty had read the canine history of "Bonnie Charlie's" peculiar affection.

The Lord Jeffreys of Mr. Albert Grau was another triumph of studied attention to detail. His self estimated importance was beyond all taint of egotism as he bore the heavy burden of Lord Chief Justice before the footlights. And the laugh—the volcanic gutteral—how it struck terror to our

set was the allurements of gay, gallants with pretty snuff boxes. I must except, however, the dainty graces of Miss Rignold, whose tender resignation to frequent tears was an actual revelation in the possibilities of sympathetic weeping. It was an artistic challenge to every man in the house—except Jeffreys—to fly to beauty in distress. The stage settings were superb—every tiny detail of scenic art was elaborately fostered and cared for. History must have been patiently studied to insure costumes dressily reflective of the time of the play—in these respects the Australians showed us the breadth and meaning of stage craft. The ladies, in their make-up, were a gallery of animated Gainsborough and Reynolds pictures framed in the actualities of long ago. While Miss Stewart must have ransacked all the libraries of Melbourne for costume details of Nell Gwynne.

as I saw it—I mean her—would baffle not only the famous Sherlock, but the infamous Raffles as well. Elizabeth Spencer, who wears the weedless weeds of the late Sherlock Holmes, is doing her amateurish best to convince the Orpheum patrons of her histrionic sincerity and is really succeeding. The lady is surprisingly and agreeably pleasing and has a stage presence that would be an asset to many actresses I have seen. All things considered, Elizabeth Spencer, is making good. That a Denver society lady should step from beneath the chandeliers of the drawing room and face the footlights with such easy grace is refreshingly surprising in these suspicious dramatic days. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, however, has another fancy of the pen coming to her.

Allan Shaw does some clever coin and card manipulations—a la Ollason—showing that the eye may be quick,



# Auto Manufacturers, Not Owner, to Pay H. P. Tax, Says McAdoo

## ANATOMY SCHOOL FOR CADILLAC MEN

Service Men Must Know How to Take Apart, and Put Together Again.

Going to school in overall, working hard in class, and ending the course with an examination including a drive of the automobile—this is an experience no boy's school days ever included, but is what happens as a regular thing to the service men's class at the Cadillac plant in Detroit.

A standard Cadillac Eight is the subject on which the pupils are instructed. The class is made up of the service men employed by Cadillac dealers all over the country, and Cadillac owners are the chief beneficiaries of the instruction they receive while in charge of the factory expert.

No more than eight men are taken in a class, the company believing that proper individual instruction cannot be given to a greater number at one time. The course covers a period of

two weeks. The first work is to take down the car completely. Body and fenders come off, and the chassis is taken apart to the last bolt and nut. Then begins the work of reassembling, and as this progresses particular attention is given to the various adjustments. Special instruction is given on the electrical system and an insight into Cadillac manufacturing methods is afforded by a trip through every department of the plant.

After the car has been reassembled comes the real test. The class is taken for a ride in the car. At a convenient spot the instructor stops the car and the class is invited to alight and become interested in the surrounding country. While they are so absorbed, the instructor installs a defective coil, carburetor or some other part in place of the good part, or devises some other way of disabling the car to ascertain the ingenuity of the men. The class is not permitted to proceed until the trouble has been located and remedied and the car put in first-class running order. This is followed by a rigid written examination and the class is discharged, to be followed by another. Each man's examination paper is forwarded to the dealer who sends him to the factory.

This school has been a feature of the Cadillac policy since 1910. The attendants come from all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as from foreign countries.

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## THE AFFINITY OF A CHEROKEE CHIEFTAIN

The Tragic Love Story of Colonel Lewis Downing.

Special to The World.

TAHLEQUAH, Okla., Feb. 19.—Among the many interesting stories which have come down to us from the past days of Cherokee history, there are few more interesting than that relating to "the affinity of a Cherokee chief."

Something like fifty years ago the action of the then principal chief of the Cherokee nation in taking unto himself a white woman as his wife created something more than the proverbial nine days' sensation in many sections of the nation.

Downing had long been prominent in his nation, he had been a member of the Cherokee legislature, and had also been ordained as a Baptist minister. Twice he was called to the chieftaincy of the nation.

Soon after the war had ended and peace had come Colonel Downing was sent to the city of Washington as a delegate from the Cherokee to attend to various matters of importance affecting the national welfare of these people. He wore his blue uniform, and his tall, erect figure, long flowing mustache and fine features attracted a great deal of attention in the national capital. The members of the Cherokee delegation sometimes visited friends in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and it was while on one of such visits that the Cherokee officer met the lady who in after times was to become his wife, Miss Elizabeth Eyre. Eyre was a native of the Keystone state, her early home was near the historic spot where William Penn met and made his famous treaty with the Indians beneath the great elm. From her earliest years she had nurtured romantic ideas concerning the aborigines of America. Though she was now no longer young, she was not dead to romance, and when she met Colonel Downing the most casual remark noticed the great attraction she had for her American, plains-looking, her appearance indicated a very reversed, not to say odd nature. But such indications were deceptive, to say the least.

The fondness of the chief and of the white lady for each other's society became marked, but for some time none thought it to be more than a friendly disposition on the part of each; but as the weeks passed away, marked by frequent trips on the part of the colonel to Philadelphia, a considerable notice began to be taken by the friends of each, and some even predicted that marriage would be the result. But this, it was pointed out, was not possible, as the colonel had a living wife in the Cherokee nation. Some argued, too, that were the colonel in a position to marry again he would select a woman of his own nation as his wife. So far as known but one Cherokee chief had ever married a white woman; but many were convinced that the colonel contemplated matrimony with the white lady of Philadelphia—at some time.

Upon the occasion of his first meeting with Miss Eyre her father, as has been mentioned, was Colonel Downing. But during the interval elapsing between his first and second visits to Washington the aged principal chief, John Ross, had died and Colonel Downing had been confirmed by the Cherokee legislature as his successor. Business again called him to Washington, and again he visited in Philadelphia; again he met his affinity; again their fondness for each other's society became marked. Her whole existence seemed to be bound up in her fondness for the chief. A great deal of comment was indulged in by acquaintances as well as casual observers of the affair of the Indian chief and white lady, but the time arrived when the chief must return again to his native land, bidding the lady farewell he took his departure. What passed between them at the parting no one knows. Some think he only promised to "be a brother" to her; others that he promised marriage; some think she did not know he had a living wife, while others think she did. No one knows for certain. But for many weeks after the chief had reached his home in the Cherokee nation there appeared in the town of Tahlequah, the old capital, none other than Miss Eyre. She had journeyed all the way from her Pennsylvania home, after disposing of her property, to the Cherokee nation to be near the man of her choice—her first love. Something of a dilemma now ensued, but the Cherokee wife of the chief, suffering from bad health, soon solved the difficulty by dying, and after some months had passed away the chief and the white lady were married, but their married life was not to last long, for the chief, his health undermined by the exposure of the Civil war, sickened and died. The white lady made her home in a small house overlooking the town of Tahlequah from the west, and after a few years she too died. Her grave lies in the Tahlequah cemetery, marked by a small marble slab, upon which is carved the one word which has caused many to ponder and seek to fathom the hidden meaning they suppose the word to contain—the one word—"sacrifice."

### A WORLD DYING OF THIRST.

That Is the Plight of Mars, Say Astronomers.

Humorists have long made the mysterious inhabitants of Mars the objects of cartoon and quip, but in a lecture at the Rostrocian Fellowship hall recently Professor S. L. Rothery of the department of astronomy in the University of Washington expressed pity for the plight of those who live on the planet nearest the earth.

"Study convinces us that there is intelligent reason on Mars," said Professor Rothery in an address which was illustrated by astronomical drawings and photographs. "The canals of Mars are not, as some people think, filled with water and cut like the Panama, Suez or Erie canals, but merely are called canals because they are straight. Yet the fact that vegetation on Mars must be at one season, bearing its necessary moisture, and then move directly north over the same path, makes inevitable the conclusion that there is intelligent direction behind this."

"Mars evidently is an old planet. Its water is rapidly disappearing; it is dying of thirst. Let us think with pity of the people—perhaps like ourselves—who are trying desperately to conserve what moisture is left that they may live. And it seems sometimes that we cannot stretch out a friendly hand of assistance."

Professor Rothery expressed the opinion that the earth some day will "die of thirst," as Mars is dying, being unable to retain its moisture.

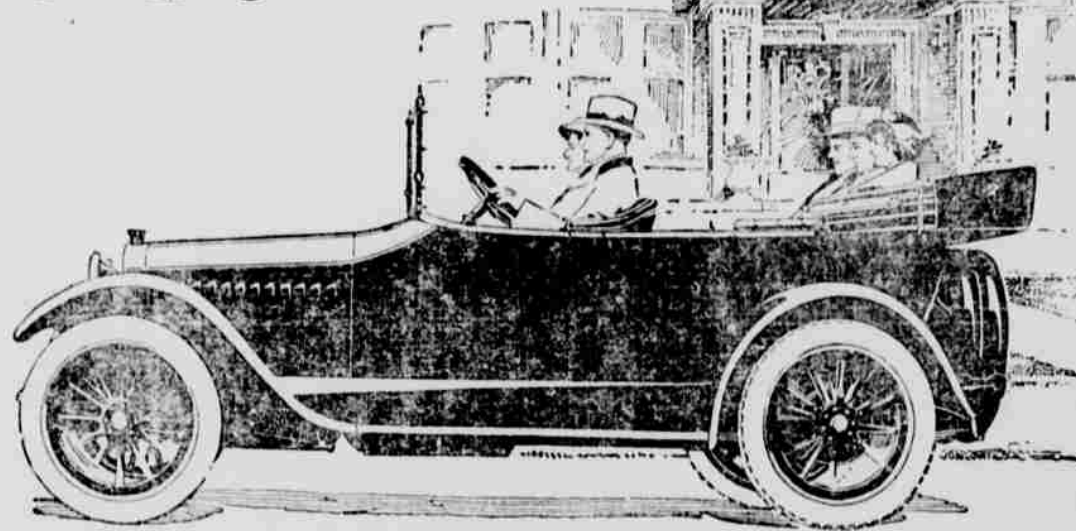
The astronomer also said there is evidence that life exists on the planet Venus, though it doubtless is of a lower grade than Mars, owing to a less favorable atmosphere. As for the stars—the sun—that he infinitely beyond the solar system, of many no one dares say that intelligence equal to ours does not exist. Professor Rothery showed some striking drawings of the moon. "Those mountains," he exclaimed,

"are thirty thousand feet high, and may be measured accurately by their shadows. These pictures are probably as true to nature as some of the drawings that our engineers make of mountains within view."

The utter insignificance of the earth compared with the solar system of the universe was brought out forcibly by a comparison of distance. Light can travel from the earth to the sun in eight minutes, it was pointed out, whereas it takes light hundreds of years to move from the earth to some of the stars.

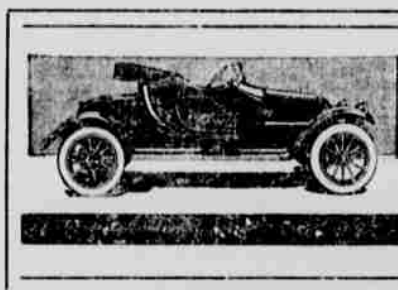
"It is foolish to say when we may know and what we may not know in the future," remarked the lecturer. "All the great men of history who have ventured to say that certain things would never be accomplished have been contradicted within a short time. Infinite and unknown as the universe is, the greatest thing in it is the human mind, and the possibilities of the mind are unlimited."—Seattle Post.

## Chalmers 6-30



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Gasoline is now selling from 19 cents to 30 cents per gallon in this country, depending on the locality. Tires have just advanced 10 per cent, and another increase will soon be announced.

And lubricating oils have also taken a jump upward in price.

It is common knowledge how the Franklin leads where fuel efficiency is the standard.

This is due to the fact that the Franklin makes about twice as many miles on a gallon of gasoline as other cars of the same size. There is a reason for this.

And the Franklin averages from 400 to 500 miles on a gallon of lubricating oil.

Also, it is well known that the Franklin average of 9,630 miles on a single set of tires is close to twice the average of that of other cars.

The car that runs far on a gallon of gasoline and far on a set of tires must run easily. It must be built well; its weight and strength properly distributed. If it were not, it would not attain such results.

A car that gives such efficient service is also free from road troubles, which generally are tire or engine troubles.

An engine that gets the most out of the fuel—a car that gets the most out of the tires—is always saving itself, and adding to the satisfaction from its use.

It is a real pleasure to drive a Franklin. Light weight, full elliptic springs and wood frame make it comfortable. Gasoline, oil and tire economy remove any thought of excessive expense or annoyance.

GET THE ACTUAL FACTS ABOUT THE FRANKLIN AND DO SOME COMPARING.

**CHAPPLE BROTHERS, LOCAL Dealers**  
609-611 SOUTH MAIN ST. PHONE 1292

## CHANDLER SIX

We beg to announce to our friends and the public that we have taken the agency for this well known and popular car.

The first carload will arrive in Tulsa in about a week, when they can be seen at our show room. This car sells for \$1,295 at the factory and comes in seven-passenger touring and four-passenger roadster, and a better car for the money is not built. Announcement of arrival will be made later and in the meantime ask us about it.

We have a nice line of Packard touring cars and Stutz roadsters on hand. Ask for demonstration.

## FEDERAL MOTOR CO.

416-418 S. Boulder

Phone 4894

## Don't Buy a Car

Until You Have Seen THE NEW

## FORD

## COUPELET

A Luxurious Utility Car

## INVESTIGATE!

Now On Display at Local Agency

## Davis AND Vanderslice

Third and Detroit Telephone 5230

REO CARS WILL GIVE BETTER SERVICE, OVER OKLAHOMA ROADS, THAN ANY OTHER CAR.



THE REO CO. AT COLUMBIA, MO., SOLD 65 REOS LAST YEAR. THE UPKEEP WAS LESS THAN \$65 ON THE 65 CARS.

### The Incomparable Four

\$875

This 4-cylinder car, known the world over as "Reo Fifth," cannot be equalled by any car in Tulsa at \$1,000 or under. Big 35-H.P. motor, 116-inch wheelbase, 5 passengers, fully equipped. Roadsters at same price will be on display about March 15th.

### The REO Six

\$1250

The fashion plate model for 1916. No car on 4 wheels can stand alongside this beautifully designed and perfectly constructed model without blushing. If you want a distinctive car, one with power, speed and real honest-to-goodness "class" about it, you'll not put off arranging for a demonstration in this 45-H.P., 126-inch wheelbase, 7-passenger model. 4-passenger Roadsters at same price will be on display about March 15th.

PHONE US WHEN TO CALL FOR YOU

418 South Boston The Reo Motor Sales Co. Phone 5196

EXPERT SERVICE STATION

## MICHELIN TIRES

30x3	\$11.50	34x4	\$24.30
30x3 1/2	15.45	34x4 1/2	30.00
32x3 1/2	17.30	37x5	38.40

5,000-Mile Guarantee.

Tulsa Rubber & Vulcanizing Co.

Free Road Service

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## A. BAKER AGENT FOR THE WHITE CAR

Prices and Specifications on Touring Cars on Short Notice.

Trucks Built for Any Purpose.

Office 101 S. Boston

Phones 502-5075

Tulsa, Okla.



# Auto Manufacturers, Not Owner, to Pay H. P. Tax, Says McAdoo

## ANATOMY SCHOOL FOR CADILLAC MEN

Service Men Must Know How to Take Apart, and Put Together Again.

Going to school in overall, working hard in class, and ending the course with an examination including a drive of the automobile—this is an experience no boy's school days ever included, but is what happens as a regular thing to the service men's class at the Cadillac plant in Detroit.

A standard Cadillac Eight is the subject on which the pupils are instructed. The class is made up of the service men employed by Cadillac dealers all over the country, and Cadillac owners are the chief beneficiaries of the instruction they receive while in charge of the factory expert.

No more than eight men are taken in a class, the company believing that proper individual instruction cannot be given to a greater number at one time. The course covers a period of

two weeks. The first work is to take down the car completely. Body and fenders come off, and the chassis is taken apart to the last bolt and nut. Then begins the work of reassembling, and as this progresses particular attention is given to the various adjustments. Special instruction is given on the electrical system and an insight into Cadillac manufacturing methods is afforded by a trip through every department of the plant.

After the car has been reassembled comes the real test. The class is taken for a ride in the car. At a convenient spot the instructor stops the car and the class is invited to alight and become interested in the surrounding country. While they are so absorbed, the instructor installs a defective coil, carburetor or some other part in place of the good part, or devises some other way of disabling the car to ascertain the ingenuity of the men. The class is not permitted to proceed until the trouble has been located and remedied and the car put in first-class running order. This is followed by a rigid written examination and the class is discharged, to be followed by another. Each man's examination paper is forwarded to the dealer who sends him to the factory.

This school has been a feature of the Cadillac policy since 1910. The attendants come from all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as from foreign countries.

Call 2601 for World Want Ads. After 5:30 p. m. call 1000.

## THE AFFINITY OF A CHEROKEE CHIEFTAIN

The Tragic Love Story of Colonel Lewis Downing.

Special to The World.

TAHLEQUAH, Okla., Feb. 19.—Among the many interesting stories which have come down to us from the past days of Cherokee history, there are few more interesting than that relating to "the affinity of a Cherokee chief."

Something like fifty years ago the action of the then principal chief of the Cherokee nation in taking unto himself a white woman as his wife created something more than the proverbial nine days' sensation in many sections of the nation. During the days of this civil war the Cherokee nation furnished three regiments for the service of the Union, and the lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment was a tall, slender and distinguished-looking man of about one-half Cherokee blood, whose name was Lewis Downing. His grandfather was a Major Downing of the British army, who had taken a Cherokee woman as his wife previous to the close of the Revolutionary war, when British soldiers were stationed at the colonial frontier posts. Lewis

Downing had long been prominent in his nation, he had been a member of the Cherokee legislature, and had also been ordained as a Baptist minister. Twice he was called to the chieftaincy of the nation.

Sent to Washington. Soon after the war had ended and peace had come Colonel Downing was sent to the city of Washington as a delegate from the Cherokee to attend to various matters of importance affecting the national welfare of these people. He wore his blue uniform, and his tall, erect figure, long flowing mustache and fine features attracted a great deal of attention in the national capital. The members of the Cherokee delegation sometimes visited friends in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and it was while on one of these visits that the Cherokee officer met the lady who in after times was to become his wife, Miss Elizabeth Eyre. She was a native of the Keystone state, her early home was near the historic spot where William Penn met and made his famous treaty with the Indians beneath the great elm. From her earliest years she had nurtured romantic ideas concerning the aborigines of America. Though she was now no longer young, she was not dead to romance, and when she met Colonel Downing the most casual remark noticed the great attraction she had for her. American, plain-looking, her appearance indicated a very reserved, not to say cold nature. But such indications were deceptive, to say the least.

The fondness of the chief and of the white lady for each other's society became marked, but for some time none thought it to be more than a friendly disposition on the part of each; but as the weeks passed away, marked by frequent trips on the part of the colonel to Philadelphia, a considerable notice began to be taken by the friends of each, and some even predicted that marriage would be the result. But this, it was pointed out, was not possible, as the colonel had a living wife in the Cherokee nation. Some argued, too, that were the colonel in a position to marry again he would select a woman of his own nation as his wife. So far as known but one Cherokee chief had ever married a white woman; but many were convinced that the colonel contemplated matrimony with the white lady of Philadelphia—at some time.

Upon the occasion of his first meeting with Miss Eyre her father, as has been mentioned, was Colonel Downing. But during the interval elapsing between his first and second visits to Washington the aged principal chief, John Ross, had died and Colonel Downing had been confirmed by the Cherokee legislature as his successor. Business again called him to Washington, and again he visited in Philadelphia; again he met his affinity; again their fondness for each other's society became marked. Her whole existence seemed to be bound up in her fondness for the chief. A great deal of comment was indulged in by acquaintances as well as casual observers of the affair of the Indian chief and white lady, but the time arrived when the chief must return again to his native land, bidding the lady farewell he took his departure. What passed between them at the parting no one knows. Some think he only promised to "be a brother" to her; others that he promised marriage; some think she did not know he had a living wife, while others think she did. No one knows for certain. But for many weeks after the chief had reached his home in the Cherokee nation there appeared in the town of Tahlequah, the old capital, none other than Miss Eyre. She had journeyed all the way from her Pennsylvania home, after disposing of her property, to the Cherokee nation to be near the man of her choice—her first love. Something of a dilemma now ensued, but the Cherokee wife of the chief, suffering from bad health, soon solved the difficulty by dying, and after some months had passed away the chief and the white lady were married, but their married life was not to last long, for the chief, his health undermined by the exposure of the Civil war, sickened and died. The white lady made her home in a small house overlooking the town of Tahlequah from the west, and after a few years she too died. Her grave lies in the Tahlequah cemetery, marked by a small marble slab, upon which is carved the one word which has caused many to ponder and seek to fathom the hidden meaning they suppose the word to contain—the one word—"sacrifice."

### A WORLD DYING OF THIRST.

That Is the Plight of Mars, Say Astronomers.

Humorists have long made the mysterious inhabitants of Mars the objects of cartoon and quip, but in a lecture at the Rostrocian Fellowship hall recently Professor S. L. Rothery of the department of astronomy in the University of Washington expressed pity for the plight of those who live on the planet nearest the earth.

"Study convinces us that there is intelligent reason on Mars," said Professor Rothery in an address which was illustrated by astronomical drawings and photographs. "The canals of Mars are not, as some people think, filled with water and cut like the Panama, Suez or Erie canals, but merely are called canals because they are straight. Yet the fact that vegetation on Mars must die at one season, bearing its necessary moisture, and then move directly north over the same path, makes inevitable the conclusion that there is intelligent direction behind this."

"Mars evidently is an old planet. Its water is rapidly disappearing; it is dying of thirst. Let us think with pity of the people—perhaps like ourselves—who are trying desperately to conserve what moisture is left that they may live. And it seems sometimes that we cannot stretch out a friendly hand of assistance."

Professor Rothery expressed the opinion that the earth some day will "die of thirst," as Mars is dying, being unable to retain its moisture.

The astronomer also said there is evidence that life exists on the planet Venus, though it doubtless is of a lower grade than Mars, owing to a less favorable atmosphere. As for the stars—the sun—that he infinitely beyond the solar system, of many no one dares say that intelligence equal to ours does not exist. Professor Rothery showed some striking drawings of the moon. "Those mountains," he exclaimed,

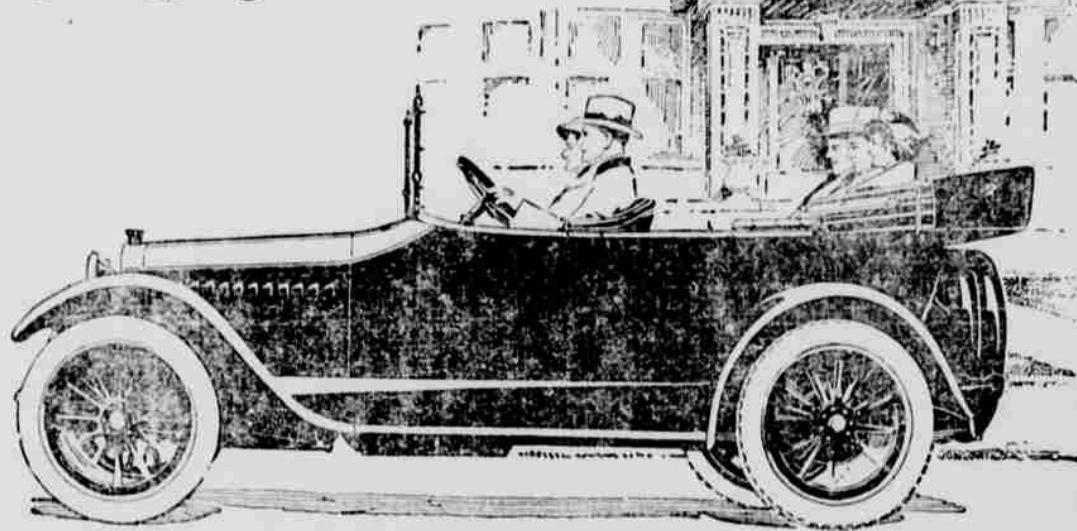
"are thirty thousand feet high, and may be measured accurately by their shadows. These pictures are probably as true to nature as some of the drawings that our engineers make of mountains within view."

The utter insignificance of the earth compared with the solar system and the universe was brought out forcibly by a comparison of distance. Light can travel from the earth to the sun in eight minutes, it was pointed out, whereas it takes light hundreds of years to move from the earth to some of the stars.

"It is foolish to say when we may know and what we may not know in the future," remarked the lecturer.

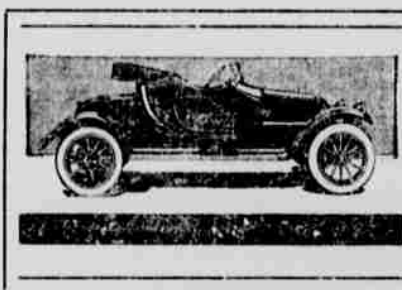
"All the great men of history who have ventured to say that certain things would never be accomplished have been contradicted within a short time. Infinite and unknown as the universe is, the greatest thing in it is the human mind, and the possibilities of the mind are unlimited."—Seattle Post.

## Chalmers 6-30



A Motor of Might in a Car of Charm

**Tulsa Motor Car Company**  
Eighth & Main Phone 5-0-9-5



## Up Goes Gas and Rubber

Gasoline and tires are the expensive things in automobile operation. You can't get away from their use. They belong to the car.

Gasoline is now selling from 19 cents to 30 cents per gallon in this country, depending on the locality. Tires have just advanced 10 per cent, and another increase will soon be announced.

And lubricating oils have also taken a jump upward in price.

It is common knowledge how the Franklin leads where fuel efficiency is the standard.

This is due to the fact that the Franklin makes about twice as many miles on a gallon of gasoline as other cars of the same size. There is a reason for this.

And the Franklin averages from 400 to 500 miles on a gallon of lubricating oil.

Also, it is well known that the Franklin average of 9,630 miles on a single set of tires is close to twice the average of that of other cars.

The car that runs far on a gallon of gasoline and far on a set of tires must run easily. It must be built well; its weight and strength properly distributed. If it were not, it would not attain such results.

A car that gives such efficient service is also free from road troubles, which generally are tire or engine troubles.

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**The Reo Motor Sales Co.**

Phone 5196

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## A. BAKER

AGENT FOR THE WHITE CAR

Prices and Specifications on Touring Cars on Short Notice.

Trucks Built for Any Purpose.

Office 101 S. Boston  
Phones 502-5075

Tulsa, Okla.



## Shooting Star Sends the Prime Minister of Mysterious Mars on Trip to Advertise the War Planet

Fluttered in Office Like Home-Grown Citizen; Rains Every Day in His Home Country—and He's not an Oklahoma Resident; Beat Gravitation as Well as Wife Deserters.

He walked up to the desk quite unannounced, as though he was the minor born, nervously grabbed a few sheets of paper, chewing the stub of a pencil.

After some thirty minutes he walked over to the C. E. S. desk and said: "Here's a story you might use." There was a card which bore the name of George Arbutnot, the Missouri.

"Sir Marcus Martin, the prime minister of Mars, the head of the latest cabinet," so the story ran, "is at the Missouri. He tells an interesting tale of the progress of the planet. In his home country they have a female sheriff who absolutely refuses to enforce the death penalty. They also have a general manager who looks after all of the business of the municipality, fixes the tax rate and the dog tax and things like that. He thinks the system is a success, at least he says that the inhabitants of Mars are better satisfied than the people of the United States with the prevailing form of government. It rains every day in Mars and they have the most perfect system of irrigation known to mankind. One can see the various irrigation canals through the Jitney telescope at the corner of First and Main. Sir Marcus Martin is the man



GEORGE ARBUTNOT.

who revised the financial policy of the stellar republic. In that region beyond the reach of human vision and which is inaccessible to mankind, tourists they have a standing army which is paid more than \$12 a month. Sir Marcus was plainly surprised that able bodied men could be obtained for service under the flag of the United States for a wage which is less than is paid the porters on the Pullman cars. They do think differently in his dominions.

Surprised a Little.

"And Sir Marcus was also visibly surprised that this country did not have an aerial fleet of at least one thousand vessels. As to submarines, he was plainly and emphatically iconoclastic. He believed that they would not serve the purposes of the warfare of the future, which is to be fought in the air. How is a man to reach the republic of Mars, he asked, by the use of a submarine? The airship is just in the infancy of its development as a means of warfare. On Mars we have a vessel which overcomes the difficulties of gravitation, which goes wherever the navigator desires it to go. And in that republic—which is the only real republic in the world—we have absolute democracy.

### WHEN YOU WASH YOUR HAIR DON'T USE SOAP

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle. The best thing to use is just plain milled coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely acidless. It's very cheap, and beats soap or anything else at its price. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months. Simply massage the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dirt, dirt and dandruff—Adv.

### Ever Salivated By Calomel? Horrible!

CALOMEL IS QUICKSILVER AND ACTS LIKE DYNAMITE ON YOUR LIVER.

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is! It's mercury, quicksilver, calomel is dangerous. It crashes into your bile like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system. When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated and all knocked out, and believe you need a dose of dangerous calomel, just remember that your druggist sells for 50 cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to take and is a perfect substitute for calomel. It guarantees to start your liver without stirring you up inside, and cannot salivate. Don't take calomel! It makes you sick the next day; it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tonic straightens you right up and you feel great. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.—Adv.



### Summer Excursions

St. Louis	\$17.20
Boston	\$63.40
Philadelphia	\$52.55
New York	\$57.05
Detroit	\$36.70
Charlevoix, Mich.	\$41.24
Put-in-Bay, Ohio	\$36.45
Chicago	\$26.50

On sale June 1st to Sept. 1st  
Final return limit Oct. 31st

F. W. DUNN  
Ticket Agent.

## Hot Weather Bad for Women's Nerves

### Season When They Most Need Their Strength to Withstand the Heat

Hot weather has a decidedly weakening effect on most women. They become too languid to exercise, and as a result have appetite only for light, tasty foods, like salads and other cold concoctions, which do not digest readily and increase the natural tendency to constipation.

At this season women should maintain the highest possible standard of health, to counteract the enervating effect of the weather. Good digestion and regularity of the bowels are essential. The combination of simple laxative herbs with poplin, sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is highly recommended as a laxative and digestant by many physicians, as well as by thousands of women who depend upon it as a remedy for many of those ills to which women seem more especially susceptible.

Get a little bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin from your druggist and have it in the house. Take



a dose of it tonight and by morning your constipation, indigestion and sick headache will vanish. It is far preferable to cathartics, purgatives, and salts, because it does not gripe or shunt the system but acts gently, in an easy, natural manner, expelling the accumulation of waste and restoring normal activity of the organs.

A true trial bottle can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. A. Caldwell, 417 Washington St., Minneapolis, Minn.

How About Story?

"The prime minister of Mars, who has just been interviewed, is an idealist. He believes in all of the beautiful theories about the rule of the majority, the omnipotence of the mob. But he is wrong and everybody who thinks about these things knows that he is wrong. In the last analysis an autocrat, even though it may be a wicked autocrat, is infinitely better than a wicked and crooked democracy. For proof of that fact look at California, where the union voted against president of the United States a majority of them were members of the prohibition organization. You have a lot to learn in this country. Why don't you take a trip to Mars?"

And he was gone. Somehow or other we never found the prime minister. Was the story a fake?

## For More Than 30 Years Government By Long Distance Has Retarded the Development of Okla. Indian Lands

For more than thirty years Oklahoma has suffered from the evils of long distance government. Some secretary of the interior appointed from Ohio or Vermont and some commissioner of Indian affairs appointed from Washington or New Hampshire have been in authority over a people as numerous as the population of Kansas.

And in not a single instance has there been a secretary of the interior or a commissioner of Indian affairs who had the remotest conception of the problems which confronted them in Oklahoma, to say nothing of problems in other Indian reservations.

Take the present situation for instance. Mr. Lane, the secretary of the interior, comes from California; Mr. Sells, the commissioner of Indian affairs, comes from Iowa.

The only time either of them ever saw an Indian reservation was from the windows of a Pullman car. And they have attempted to settle questions which have been the serious work of a lifetime with men right on the ground. They have undertaken in less time than two years to finally dispose of a problem which has worried and puzzled every secretary of the interior and every commissioner of Indian affairs for more than twenty years, and every one of them gave it up as a bad job.

The trouble is and the trouble always has been that the Indian question is too big a thing to be complicated a thing to be settled in four years, and just about the time a secretary of the interior thinks he has mastered the rudiments of the situation along comes another administration and another secretary of the interior, and the thing has to be done all over again.

Oklahoma's Wishes Ignored.

In no case have the wishes of the people of Oklahoma been considered. Apparently each recurring administration acts upon the theory that the people of Oklahoma are interlopers and have no right to be heard, and that the land is to be given to the white man.

How They Do It There.

Then he said: "On Mars we do things differently. Every man lives with his wife and every man contributes to the support of his family. If he does not then he goes to jail. And he stays in jail till he is able to furnish a surety bond that he will take care of those he brought into the world. We have no commission form of government on Mars. We regard that as the last word of autocracy. We figure that it is easier to buy three or four or five men than it is to buy sixteen or twenty men. We have the administrative system of government and the educational test of qualification for suffrage. We may

property is in the hands of the secretary of the interior and in the matter of its disposition he absolutely refuses, stubbornly refuses, to take the word of the men who created that wealth, because they did not find it lying on top of the ground when they came to Indian Territory, but discovered it by their own labor and who, through the accident of birth, have been permitted in all of the wealth which has been created by the genius, the brains and the energy of the white man. Worst of all, the white man, the creator of all this wealth, is without recourse or appeal. His hands are tied. He must grin and bear it.

Think of this occurring in a government of the people, for the people and by the people. The white man must abide the dicta of Oklahoma from his feet and find other things to explore and be kicked out of, provided he has not learned enough to stay off of an Indian reservation.

The Indian Helpless.

Should the entire Osage Indian reservation be given back to the Osage and they should be required by Congress to operate it without outside advice or interference and even a white man and every man of mixed blood should be barred from the reservation for a period of 10 years, it would be interesting to see where the Osage would wind up. The fact remains that for the 30 years he was in charge of the land, unmolested and in unlimited control, he never drilled an oil well, he did not plant a single acre of wheat, he did not raise a single head of cattle, he did not build a single town of more than fifteen hundred people, in truth he contributed not one dime to the wealth of the nation. That the Osages are the richest people on the face of the earth is due solely and entirely to the genius of the white man. One of these days there is going to be an awakening, and then the whole truth will come out.

Nothing short of apoplexy will ever be the interior department which it was so richly and with such apparent carelessness. The secretary of the interior, the commissioner of Indian affairs and every one of the thousands of underlings in all branches of the department are opposed to making the Indian stand upon his feet and play the game. Every mother's son of them knows that when the Indian question is settled there will be a few hundred vacancies and the secretary knows that when the Indians are taken out of his jurisdiction he becomes a second rate cabinet position instead of being most powerful next to that of secretary of state. Thus it is that all of the agencies of the department, and they are powerful and multifarious, are directed against every effort which the people of the oppressed states containing Indian reservations are struggling to have relieved. It is a matter of utter indifference to them sitting in plush chairs in Washington while the bones in the oil country are standing in the derrick whether their action suits or offends the people of the district affected. They make the laws and the people have to do the best they can.

Court of Last Resort.

The worst of the whole thing is that there is absolutely no appeal from the rulings of the secretary of the interior. One's hands are tied from the moment the lease is granted till it expires or is surrendered, for it contains a clause that the rulings of the secretary shall be final and the lessee agrees not to take the matter into the courts. What could be more arbitrary or more autocratic than that? Before any lease will be approved by the interior department, the lessee forever signs away his right of appeal. That sounds strange and incongruous in a democracy, especially during a so-called Democratic administration, but it is true, nevertheless, and if you do not believe it, get a copy of any oil lease and ascertain for yourself whether the statement is true or not. And right here is another peculiar thing in the making of oil and gas leases. The white man signs away his right of appeal, the Indian never! The Indian always has the secretary

USE "SNOW WHITE" FLOUR FOR THIS SNOW WHITE CONFECTION.

Angel Food Cake—Whites of 11 eggs, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 level teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat eggs light, add sugar, then flour sifted 6 times with cream of tartar, then flavoring.

BETTER FLOUR THAN OURS CAN NOT BE MADE—

There is positively nothing that can be done that will make our flour any better than it is—When any form of improvement demonstrates itself, you may be sure that we will adopt it.

But today the very best of modern equipment is ours. We employ the most competent millers obtainable, and we point with pardonable pride to the result of our efforts as exemplified in—

"SNOW WHITE" FLOUR FOR FINE PASTRY—AND "MAIN LINE" FLOUR FOR BREAD AND ROLLS

These two flours have gained favor everywhere, if not with you, it's because you've never tried them—you ought to.

REA-READ MILL AND ELEVATOR CO.  
Phones—43-4125—Phones

"Just try one sack and you'll come back," for more. Ask your Grocer.

"MAIN LINE" FLOUR ALWAYS MAKES THE BEST BISCUITS.

Biscuit—2 cups flour, sifted, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 scant teaspoons salt, 4 teaspoons melted lard, 3-4 cup sweet milk. Bake in a very quick oven. Enough for four people.

Pemeta

Today! Write Today—Get the Big Free Folder ---Learn of the Opportunity the Central Oil Field City Offers

You've been hearing of Pemeta and reading of Pemeta and thinking of Pemeta. Thousands of inquiries from all parts of the country prove that. The papers are full of live news dated from Pemeta, because news is being made every hour in the Great Cushing Oil Field's new central city. Why have not YOU asked us for the whole wonderful story told in type and picture? There is nothing impractical about your seriously considering Pemeta as a new location—no reason why YOU shouldn't make a change for the better when such a wonderful opportunity is calling you—no reason why YOU shouldn't profit by the building of a wonder city which conditions have made imperative.

A Boom—But Not a Bubble—The Locating of Big Industries Proves It

Don't think of Pemeta as a "fly-by-night" mushroom—a flash-in-the-pan with an empty future. Concrete, tangible proof that she is going to be a big, bustling, substantial commercial and industrial city is here. A new \$200,000 pumping plant is now going up and thirteen others are within a few miles. A big refinery is already located and another is practically certain. One railroad line is running, delivering more than 100 cars of freight a day. A connecting line is about finished. Another road from the east is almost a certainty. A big supply house is doubling its capacity. Scores of other industries are hastily negotiating for sites.

Business Is Already Here for a City of 10,000 People—Help Us Take Care of It

This is the long-needed centralization of the business of the world's greatest oil pool. Pemeta's location is strategic to command the trade of the entire North Pool, and she has every natural advantage in surroundings. Good times—happiness, health and prosperity are waiting eastward 10,000 people. Won't you join us? A few free factory sites for industries adapted to the location.

Obey the Impulse Before It Becomes Neglect Get the Facts Today

Instead of just thinking you'll write—DO IT. It certainly seems to be a winner, doesn't it? Well, it actually IS. Just a post card will give you the whole wonderful story—write it today—NOW

EATON & DUNN  
Cushing, Okla.

To Make Hairs Vanish From Face, Neck or Arms

Keep a little powdered delatone handy and when hairy growths appear make a paste with some of the powder and a little water, then spread over hairy surface. After 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be entirely free from hair of bluish. This simple treatment is unfailing, but care should be exercised to be sure and get genuine delatone, otherwise you may be disappointed.—Adv.



# UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN.

VOLUME II.

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1910.

NUMBER 104.

## MONDAY IS GALA DAY FOR COLLEGE GIRLS

To Most Persons Dull, it is Time of Relaxation at Boarding School.

## THE STRICT DISCIPLINE

May Entertain Guests in a Common Parlor Once in Two Weeks.

Monday is the day when the hard study of the week is over and the girls are free to relax. In the day room, the girls are free to relax. In the day room, the girls are free to relax. In the day room, the girls are free to relax.

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## THE "Quiet Hour" Sunday.

The boarding house girls are given privileges, but only on certain conditions. These conditions are to be observed in the general character of the work. If these conditions are not observed, the girls may be placed in the "quiet hour."

The girls have a "quiet hour" every Sunday. This is a time when the girls are free to relax. In the day room, the girls are free to relax. In the day room, the girls are free to relax. In the day room, the girls are free to relax.

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## JUDGE PHILIPS TO RETIRE.

Missouri Announces He Will Leave Federal Bench June 25.

Judge John F. Philips, of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Missouri, announced yesterday that he will retire from the federal bench June 25 of this year. That will be the thirty-seventh anniversary of his first election to a judgeship in a state court in Missouri. He has been a judge continuously since 1873.

Judge Philips was born in Rochester, N. Y. He has made several speeches at the University of Missouri. In 1899 the honorary degree, doctor of laws, was conferred on him by the Board of Curators. He has held sessions of the United States District Court in the university auditorium at commencement time and admitted the graduates of the School of Law to practice in the federal courts.

## FACULTY TO GIVE "STUNT"

Will Take Part in the University Carnival.

Dr. W. G. Bek and Prof. J. A. Gibson, and several other members of the university faculty are preparing a "stunt" as part of the program at the University Carnival February 25. The exact nature of the "stunt" is not known, but it is said to be humorous. The program will include a "freak" basketball game, a human card game, a sleight-of-hand performance and a prize fight. The program will last an hour after which there will be dancing.

## COLD WAVE IS COMING.

Drop of Ten Degrees in Temperature in One Hour This Afternoon.

The weather forecast for Columbia is: "Rain turning to snow tonight or tomorrow; cold wave. High westerly winds." The temperature will drop until it will be about ten degrees above by Thursday morning. The velocity of the wind has been between twenty-five to thirty-five miles. The highest velocity was at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The temperatures for today:

7 a.m.	59	11 a.m.	65
8 a.m.	60	12 noon	63
9 a.m.	62	1 p.m.	58
10 a.m.	64	2 p.m.	48

## MANN A COLLEGE GRADUATE.

Star of "The Man Who Stood Still" Attended Columbia U.

Louis Mann, who played the part of the "Man Who Stood Still" in the play "The Man Who Stood Still," is a graduate of Columbia University. He attended the University of Missouri from 1905 to 1909. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society. He is now a member of the Columbia University faculty.

Mr. Mann took an automobile ride through the streets of Columbia yesterday afternoon and said that he was pleased with the town, and especially with the university. He is an advocate of higher education.

"If any man or woman has a talent," he said, "in college education will make it productive of broader results."

## VAUGHN REPORT SOON

Dr. Schweitzer Hopes to Have Analysis Completed by Saturday.

"I am well satisfied with the progress I have made in the chemical analysis of the viscera of Prof. J. T. Vaughn," said Dr. Paul Schweitzer, who returned from a visit in Kansas City at 11 o'clock last night. "I hope to have the analysis completed, so that I shall know whether poison is present in the vital organs, by Friday or Saturday night."

The viscera of Professor Vaughn were brought here ten days ago for analysis on poison. He died suddenly on his home in Kicksville, Mo., several weeks ago.

## SIGNS SAY SPRING IS NEAR.

Window Displays, Green Grass and Mild Weather Are Indications.

The window displays of Columbia merchants prove that spring will be here soon. The latest signs are the display of seeds, which have just been taken out of the cellar and placed in large baskets in front of the grocery stores.

One drug store has a window display of baseballs, gloves and bats, while another has a display of spring flood-fighting medicines such as saw-sage pills and other spring fever cures. In another store are seen round-necked shirts and balls. In a jewelry store next door are diamond rings which appear as if they were made especially to be worn on the third finger of the left hand.

One Broadway clothing has placed spring suits in one window and sweaters and other winter clothing marked down low in the other. The suits in the women's stores and the goods displayed in the dry goods stores seem to be lighter in color and weight than they were a week or so ago.

When the student leaves the business part of town and reaches the campus, he sees spots of green grass. The wind blows today with a real March gale, which whistles through the tree branches, but yet has a soft, velvety feeling when it strikes one's face.

## MISSOURI IN "HUMAN LIFE"

Magazine Has Article About School of Journalism.

The Boston magazine, Human Life, edited by Alfred Henry Lewis, published in its January number reference to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Many inquiries concerning the school have been received within the last two weeks as a result of the Human Life publication. These inquiries quote Human Life from all sections of the United States.

## CONLEY IS ITS PRESIDENT

Annual Election of Commercial Club Last Night.

S. F. Conley was elected president of the Columbia Commercial club last night to succeed J. A. Hudson. The other officers elected are: treasurer, W. T. Anderson; vice-president, J. N. Taylor; directors William Hirth, S. C. Hunt, R. B. Price, Jr., J. A. Hudson.

## POULTRY FARMING POPULAR IN EAST

Prof. Stoneburn of Connecticut College Tells About it Here.

## TO GIVE LECTURE COURSE

Fifty Students Already Enrolled Classes Three Times Daily.

Poultry husbandry, as a part of the work of agricultural schools, is increasing in importance rapidly all over the country, according to Frederic H. Stoneburn, professor of poultry husbandry in the Connecticut Agricultural College. Mr. Stoneburn says that in his opinion it will not be long before all the schools have such courses that need not be such in structure as to be such.

"The Eastern schools already have strong courses in poultry husbandry," said Mr. Stoneburn, "and those in the West are taking up the work. Poultry husbandry is more popular in the East than it is here. Our part of the country is, of course, primarily a manufacturing section. We do not have the large farms you do here. It does not take much land for a poultry farm, consequently there are more of them. Nearly every mechanic has his little backyard chicken farm."

## Rhode Island Gave First Course.

"Rhode Island was the first state to establish a poultry course. Our Connecticut school, however, was the first to establish a professorship in the subject. It is the only school which has such a professorship now."

Mr. Stoneburn is here to give a series of lectures in poultry raising at the College of Agriculture. The course will run three weeks. Fifty students have enrolled in the course. Mr. Stoneburn brought with him a trunk full of literature and some charts and drawings showing the work done in the Connecticut school. The Connecticut Agricultural College is located at Storrs, Conn.

"We do not have a large school here as you do in Missouri, since poultry farming is not so extensive," said Mr. Stoneburn. "There is no general state university, either. The branches of study are taught in separate schools. At Storrs there is only the agricultural college. It is out in the country to itself. The students live in dormitories at the school. About 200 are enrolled. We have regular military discipline in the dormitory. The students are from 16 to 25 years old."

## Graduates Go Back to Farm.

"Storrs has the reputation of turning back to the farm a larger percentage of its graduates than any other agricultural school in the country. One great trouble with teaching poultry husbandry now is to get men to teach it, for those who take up the subject plan to have a poultry farm of their own when they finish school. It is one of the most popular courses in agricultural school work. In nearly every school where they give work in it there is a larger demand than the school is able to care for."

Prof. Stoneburn began his lectures in the course last night, when he gave the students enrolled an outline of the work for the three weeks. He will give two lectures each day and one each night.

## PREACHER GETS MANY REPLIES

Four Letters Sent to the Rev. W. J. Howell Are from Kansas.

Four letters from Kansas and one from New York have come to the Rev. W. Jasper Howell in answer to the questions he sent out three weeks ago regarding church problems. He also received twenty answers from persons connected with the University of Missouri and more than fifty from citizens of Columbia.

The questions dealt with church problems and were part of an attempt to get reasons for the lack of interest in church matters on the part of men. Few of the replies came from laboring men. Most of those who answered were church members.

## PATRIOTIC PROGRAM FEB. 22.

John E. Swanger Will Speak on "Citizenship—the American Ideal."

"Citizenship—the American Ideal" is the subject of an address to be given by John E. Swanger, state bank commissioner of Missouri, in the auditorium of the University of Missouri at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, February 22, the 178th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and the university cadets will be present. National airs will be played by the cadet band. Miss Madge Mundy will sing.

## LOWELL WILL TELL OF LIFE ON MARS

Astronomer Will Explain His Theories Here Thursday Night.

## "CANALS 3,000 MILES LONG"

"Martians" Have High Degree of Intelligence, Says Professor.

Prof. Percival Lowell, who for many years has devoted his time and fortune to studying the planet Mars, and who is perhaps the best known astronomer in America, will lecture on "Recent Work on Mars" Thursday night in the auditorium of the University of Missouri.

Mr. Lowell owns a large observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., besides others in different parts of the continent. He is author of many articles and books treating of Mars, prominent among which are "Mars," "Mars and Canals," and "Mars at the Abode of Life." He is a firm advocate of the theory that Mars is inhabited, and his lecture here probably will tell of his observations made along that line last summer.

According to Mr. Lowell in "Mars as the Abode of Life," the temperature of Mars instead of being prohibitive of life is entirely suitable to it, and this even more for animals than for plants. Plant life, he says, actually reveals its presence on Mars by its seasonal changes of tint.

One of the proofs he advanced of the existence of life on Mars is the "canal system" of the planet. Through the telescope the canals appear as a network of lines and dots. Mr. Lowell contends that the canals were built by the inhabitants to conduct water from the polar caps. He conceives that certain dark cone-shaped objects at the junctions of the canals are reservoirs for water. He explains that the beginning of the canal system was small and inconspicuous as the water first locally gave out. From this it was a step to greater distances. He further explains that the task of building the canals, some of which are 300 miles long, would be seven times lighter than the same task on Earth, owing to the laws of gravity. Although he attributes to the "Martians" a high degree of intelligence, he believes that life on Mars, especially speaking, is destined soon to pass away. The drying up of the planet, he says, is certain to continue until it can support no life at all.

## END OF WORLD NOT IN SIGHT

No Prospect of a Dissolution, Prof. Marbut Says at Assembly.

That there is no prospect of an end to the earth, so far as geological facts are concerned, was brought out by Prof. C. P. Marbut in his lecture on geology at the University of Missouri auditorium this morning.

"In the light of actual geological facts, there is no indication of an end to the earth," said Professor Marbut. "When you consider cosmogony and astronomy, theoretical evidence points to an end. This is only a theory, however."

"Hutton, a geologist, could see no prospect of an end to the earth. He could see that the changes going on around him were the same that had been in operation during the history of that part of the earth that lay within the range of his experience. Hutton's vision was limited, for he saw only a stretch of the whole ranges of the earth's existence. His doctrine holds true in general, however."

Prof. Marbut's lecture was one in the series of non-technical lectures on the sciences. He discussed the fundamental and subordinate principles of geology, some of the unsolved problems, and the influence of climate, distribution of soils and of crust movements upon human life and the history of mankind.

## FIVE HUNDRED HAVE ENROLLED

Night Agricultural School Will Start in St. Louis Thursday.

Five hundred students have enrolled in the free night school of agriculture to be started in St. Louis Thursday. The expenses of the course will be paid by the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. The course will consist partly of lectures by the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri.

"So far as I know," said Dean F. B. Mumford, "this will be the first school of its kind. The object is to teach city people who desire to farm the best methods, so they can make a living when they invest their money."

## LOWRY CASE CONTINUED

Sheriff Asked for More Time to Summon Witnesses.

The case of James L. Lowry, who is accused by his step-daughter, has been continued until next Monday. The sheriff said he would be unable to summon all of the witnesses before next week. Twenty-five were lacking this morning. When the case begins the plaintiff will have sixteen witnesses and the defendant seventy-six. Lowry was formerly a mail carrier in Columbia.

## A DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL.

The pamphlet concerning the University of Missouri which has appeared more generally in the press of Missouri and other states, is taken from the editorial column of a recent issue of the University Missourian. The pamphlet has been republished in nearly every Missouri newspaper. It is as follows:

The University of Missouri, has enjoyed the distinction of being the most democratic school in the country. It is a distinction of which the school should be proud. That democratic spirit is one that should be fostered and continued in the university. It is a spirit that holds every man to be as good as his fellow until he has shown himself to be otherwise. There is no class distinction, no aristocratic bearing on the part of the few.

## HADLEY HERE TONIGHT

Governor Will Deliver Address at Opening Meeting of County Assessors.

Methods of assessing property, conditions of the revenue system, and the separation of state and county revenue are some of the things that will be discussed at the meeting of the county assessors in Columbia tonight, Wednesday and Thursday. There are ninety-three members of the assessors' association. Alex C. Petty, assessor of Boone county, said this morning about forty were expected to attend the meeting.

Wednesday will be devoted to a discussion of the assessors' problems and experiences. Thursday the visitors will be taken to the state farm, will attend assembly that morning in the university auditorium, and will be addressed by some member of the university faculty later in the day.

Governor Hadley of Missouri has promised to address the meeting to night. He is expected to arrive in Columbia this afternoon.

## NEW ERA CHANGES SYSTEM.

Debaters Will Argue Only on the Side They Approve.

The New Era Debating Club of the University of Missouri has changed its system of debating so that its debaters will be allowed to select that side of a question which they can conscientiously support. This is in accordance with the views set forth by Dr. George Lefevre, professor of zoology, at convocation last Thursday morning. In his address, Dr. Lefevre said that the debating of either side of a question without regard for the debater's conscientious convictions tends to promote intellectual dishonesty. A. O. Lovejoy, professor of philosophy, advocated the same theory last year.

To lessen the difficulty for the debater to decide which side of a question he will take, the program committee of the club will submit several questions at the next meeting. From the list of affirmative and negative questions the speakers will be allowed to select sides.

## FRESHMAN'S TIME IS PRECIOUS

He Puts Up Sign to Keep Solicitors From Bothering Him.

A freshman in the School of Journalism, who rooms at Lowry Hall, has been bothered by solicitors from pressing houses and laundries of late. Last Saturday he put a sign on his door reading as follows:

"My hours for visitors are a few minutes immediately after meals. I am here to study. If you are a friend of mine you will help me by not robbing me of my time. Shakespeare got to that 'He who steals my precious time steals that which I can never recover.'"

The Christian Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church will hold a business meeting tonight. Refreshments will be served.

## C. B. STOCKTON SHOT AND KILLED HIMSELF

He Was Columbia Agent for the American Express Company.

## AUDITOR JUST ARRIVED

Wife Waiting for Him to Come Down Town He Had Been Ill.

C. B. Stockton, agent for the American Express Company in Columbia, shot himself through the heart at 11:30 o'clock this morning at his home, corner Williams Street and Bass Avenue. He died before a physician arrived. Mr. Stockton was the son of James T. Stockton, police judge of Columbia. He was 23 years old.

Relatives and friends are unable to give reasons for his suicide. He had been ill for more than a month, however, and it is believed that he feared he might be discharged by the company because he was not able to work regularly. He suffered with a nervous disease. An auditor for the express company arrived in Columbia this morning.

## He Had Started Down Town.

Mr. Stockton was at his office only a short time yesterday. About 11:20 o'clock this morning, he started down town with his wife. In the hallway on the first floor of his home, he suddenly left his wife and turned back. He went upstairs to his room where he procured a revolver. A moment later his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. R. Smith, and his brother-in-law heard a shot fired. They ran to the young man's room where they found him unconscious from the wound in his heart. Dr. W. A. Norris was immediately summoned but Mr. Stockton died before he reached the house.

Before starting down town Mr. Stockton went to the kitchen and kissed his six-months old baby good-bye.

## He Didn't Appear Despondent.

C. A. Bennett, of St. Louis, auditor for the American Express Company for Central Missouri arrived in Columbia at 7 o'clock this morning. He learned of Mr. Stockton's illness at the express office and went out to Mr. Stockton's home.

"We talked over the business affairs of the company and of the agency here, for a while, and then I came down town to the office to go over the books," said Mr. Bennett this afternoon. "Although Mr. Stockton was feeling ill, I did not think he appeared despondent."

"Mr. Stockton was held in high regard by the company. I have only known him since last December, and have always found the affairs of the agency satisfactory in every way in my visits here."

## Unable to Open the Safe.

Mr. Bennett's visits to the various offices of the company is irregular, so that none of the agents know when he is coming. He examined some of the books at the Columbia office this morning, but at 3 o'clock this afternoon had been unable to open the office safe.

"I have gone over the accounts, everything is all right," said Mr. Bennett this afternoon.

Mr. Stockton's death was a shock to the other employees of the office here. Charles Hall and Gail Gribble work in the office and drive the delivery wagons. They had not noticed that Mr. Stockton was despondent, they said. Although he was feeling ill, he had worked at the office as usual yesterday.

C. W. Furness, an electrician has an office in the front part of the building.

"Mr. Stockton has been ill for some time, but I did not think he was despondent," said Mr. Furness.

Mr. Stockton has been agent for the American Express Company in Columbia two years. He formerly drove a wagon for the company and did clerical work in the office.

A brother of Mr. Stockton is employed by the Whiteside Livery company. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

## Its President Can't Attend.

Dr. R. E. Graham, president of the Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, will be unable to attend the meeting of that organization in Mexico, Mo., tomorrow, as he is travelling for his health in Texas.



## SAYS MARTIANS ARE HIGHLY INTELLIGENT

Professor Lowell Tells About Canals That Are "Work of Minds."

## ONE WAS BUILT RECENTLY

"People There are Not Same Sort of Beings as Those on Earth."

The difficulty in establishing the fact that Mars is inhabited lies not in the lack of intelligence on Mars, but rather in the lack of it here," said Prof. Percival Lowell, in his lecture in the University of Missouri auditorium last night. His subject was "Recent Work on Mars." Professor Lowell makes his observations at Flagstaff observatory, Ariz.

"I will give you the evidence," said Professor Lowell in opening his address, "and you may draw your own conclusions." The evidence was given in the form of a lecture, with drawings and pictures which showed the "canals" of Mars, connecting the spots in the illustrations. "Many persons have a wrong understanding of 'canals' as referred to on Mars," said Professor Lowell. "They are not canals such as ours. They are not strips of water. They are strips of vegetation. Of course it is believed that these strips of vegetation are watered in some way the same manner as our irrigated lands, but the objects which we see through the telescopes are not the water. They are the vegetation."

## Signs of Intelligence There.

"The evidences which we have of the habitation of Mars are not of body, but of mind," said Professor Lowell. "I don't mean by that mental telepathy or anything akin to it. I mean the evidences of intelligence there, intelligent anywhere is proved by the marks it leaves. The higher the intelligence, the stronger the proofs. From a balloon one can see no evidence of the existence of the lower animals. Only a few miles away from the earth there is visible no trace of the lower animals. The mind carries much farther than the body."

"That the inhabitants of Mars are the same sort of beings as inhabit the earth, there is not the slightest possibility. The different environment must make different beings."

The many lines shown in the pictures were straight. The drawings were somewhat like modern railroad maps. Each line connected two spots, and in many instances several of them met at the same point. "These spots," Professor Lowell said, "correspond to our cities. They differed in size and in shade of darkness."

## All handwork takes geometric form," continued Professor Lowell.

"Nature doesn't act as if it believed 'a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.' Therefore we conclude that the lines which we see on Mars are not caused by nature, but are the work of minds."

## One Canal Recently Built.

"Knowledge concerning Mars is of extremely recent achievement, when you consider that astronomy is one of the oldest sciences. It is within the last thirty years that we have learned anything of real value. There have been in this time about 550 canals discovered. You perhaps will wonder, then, why the discovery of the last one by myself was considered such startling proof of the habitation of Mars. In none of the former instances were we able to prove that the canals had not existed before we found them. In this most recent case we can prove conclusively that the canal did not exist three months before it was discovered. We prove this by many earlier photographs and drawings made at the same season of the year under the same conditions. In not one of these earlier photographs was there a trace of this canal. The photographs taken three months previous to the time of this latest discovery, which was the nearest one in point of time in which the conditions were exactly the same, did not show this canal."

"The short time in which this canal appeared proves that it was not nature's action. It is joined to the rest of the system and follows the same changes in colors which they follow."

## No Rivers or Lakes.

"There are no rivers or lakes on Mars. The water is confined to two caps, which correspond to our poles. It is from this north cap that the canals are fed. There are no canals connecting with the south cap."

"A fine oval is the best comparison I can give for the appearance of Mars. Its colors are white, rose ochre and

## MORE SNOW FLURRIES

But the Prediction Calls Also for Warmer Weather Here.

Snow flurries and increasing cloudiness are expected either tonight or tomorrow, but the weather probably will become warmer. The hourly temperature readings:

7 a.m.	9	11 a.m.	15
8 a.m.	3	12 noon	19
9 a.m.	7	1 p.m.	22
10 a.m.	12	2 p.m.	26

## COLDEST DAY OF 1910

Temperature was Two Degrees Below Zero Early This Morning.

Today is the coldest day this year, according to the United States weather bureau. The thermometer registered 2 degrees below zero early this morning and remained at that point until 7 o'clock, when it went up to zero. The next coldest day of this year was January 6 when the thermometer registered zero. The coldest day this winter was in December, when the thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero.

Robin's egg blue. The best time to look at it is at twilight."

Evidence of Professor Lowell's accurate eyesight was shown in his accurate instructions concerning the focus of the picture machine. The slightest fault in the focus was immediately noticed by him. In introducing Professor Lowell Dr. C. M. Jackson referred to him as one of the foremost astronomers of the day.

"While he may not be the man who put Mars on the map," said Dr. Jackson, "he is the man who has put a map on Mars."

Professor Lowell paid a tribute to the Sigma Xi society. "It is indeed a pleasure to address a society of learning," he said. "Sigma Xi is a society of learning, but it is more than that. It is a society for research; it is a society which adds to learning."

## HE DOESN'T USE CAPITAL "I"

Professor Lowell Credits All His Discoveries to the Observatory at Flagstaff.

Prof. Percival Lowell, director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., the most eminent authority in the United States on the planet Mars, who is in Columbia, never uses the word "I" when talking for a newspaper. He is willing to give the newspapers all the information he can, he says, but always credits it to the observatory at Flagstaff.

Prof. Lowell is a singularly alert man, and his keen eyes allow nothing to escape their notice. He is scientific and his energy is devoted entirely to astronomy, and especially research work. The Lowell observatory, he says, is one of the largest in the world, and is devoted to a study of the entire solar system. It does not make a specialty of the study of Mars, as many have supposed, but has been the leader in advocating the theory of life there.

The most recent work of the observatory in this line is the discovery and photographing of new canals. Observations at Flagstaff prove that these canals are new not only to people here but on Mars as well. This is a scientific fact of highest significance, for it tends to confirm previous evidence discovered at the Lowell observatory that Mars is inhabited. Life on Mars does not mean human life such as exists on earth, but, according to observations, life there is very different from ours.

The Lowell observatory was built in Arizona to get the best climatic conditions obtainable. The altitude is high and the air dry, so a better view of the planets and their delicate markings is obtainable there than elsewhere. Prof. Lowell has three assistant astronomers at the observatory, and it maintains a resident fellowship. Each year the University of Indiana sends a young man there to take up the work.

Professor Lowell is a brother of A. L. Lowell, president of Harvard University. He is now on a tour of the Middle Western universities, and has visited the Universities of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. He left here for Iowa at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

After the lecture last night, Prof. and Mrs. Lowell were given a reception by the Sigma Xi fraternity, in the women's parlors in Academic Hall. President Hill and members of the faculty were in the receiving line. This morning Prof. Lowell was shown the university buildings and grounds by Dr. C. M. Jackson.

Mrs. Lowell visited Mrs. A. Ross Hill from 10:30 until 12 o'clock.

Call 55 (Double 5) to get the Missouri business office by telephone.

## EDITORS OF COLLEGE PAPERS TO ORGANIZE

Delegates From the Missouri Schools Will Form Press Association Here.

## MEETING BEGINS MONDAY

Representatives of Sixteen Publications in a Two-day Session.

The editors of sixteen papers published at the various colleges, universities and normal schools in Missouri will meet in Columbia Monday to organize the Missouri College Press Association. Practically every college paper in the state has elected a delegate to the convention. All are connected with the college paper staffs.

The sessions will be held Monday, Monday night and Tuesday morning in Switzer hall. Tuesday morning will be devoted to organization and to the election of officers. Tuesday afternoon various phases of the publication of student papers and magazines will be discussed. A reception for the delegates will be held Tuesday night. The business of the association will be completed before 10 o'clock. The delegates will attend the Washington's birthday celebration in the university auditorium Tuesday morning. The program for the meeting follows:

"The College Paper as a Means of Promoting College Spirit," editor of Student Life, Washington University; "The College Paper and the Girls," Lily C. Hood, Purple and Gold, Scarritt-Morrisville College; "Getting Material for the College Paper," editor of Florentines, St. Louis University; "The Business Manager," C. O. Hamlin, the Delta, Missouri Valley College; "The Editorial Policy," Fred K. Rane, Drury College; "The Purpose of a College Newspaper," Fred E. Brooks, the Normal School Index, Kirksville Normal school; "Relation of a College Paper to College Bulletins," Clifford E. Yatter, the Criterion, Missouri Wesleyan College; "Circulation of a College Paper," Albert E. Kelly, the Phoenix, Tarkio College; "Eligibility to Magazine Staff," C. Caspar Harvey, the Student, William Jewell College; "Lack of Preparation of Material," Isaac A. Pearson, Central Collegian, Central College; "Attitude of Faculty to College Paper," Luther M. Becknell, the Stylus, Park College; "Departments in a College Paper," Allen Duncan, Westminster Monthly, Westminster College.

Other subjects will be discussed by J. B. Powell and Harry E. Ridings of the University Missourian, R. A. Smith of the Independent, and L. V. Stigall of the University of Missouri Oven.

## ON A FEDERAL CHARGE

Two Men Arrested Here Accused of Selling Whisky Illegally.

Shannon T. Chandler, manager of a pool hall at 915 Broadway, and E. G. McAlester, owner of a meat market at 615 Broadway, were arrested this morning on a charge of selling whisky without licenses. Thomas McKinney of Jefferson City, United States marshal, made the arrests. The men were taken to Jefferson City this afternoon by Mr. McKinney, where they will be tried by the federal court.

Mr. McKinney said this morning: "These men were arrested on information filed in our office by the United States Civil League. This league has men traveling all over the United States for this purpose. They are unknown in the districts where they travel and are thus able to catch offenders. Some of these men were here not long ago and got the evidence against Chandler and McAlester."

Both Chandler and McAlester professed to know nothing about their arrests this morning. McAlester said: "Why, I don't look like I was under arrest, do I? The United States marshal was here. That is all I have to say."

## C. O. Raine to Address Grangers.

C. O. Raine, grand master of the Missouri state grange, will give a lecture at an open meeting of the University of Missouri grange in the Agricultural Building tomorrow night.

## Lecture at Engineering Society.

W. R. Benson will give an illustrated lecture on "The Use of the Metric System in Surveying," before the Engineering Society in the Physics lecture room at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

## PLANNING THREE ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Work has Begun on Road to Connect Mexico with Columbia.

## ONE TRANS-STATE LINE

Company Promises to put Shops Here If Citizens Buy \$200,000 Stock.

Within the last year three companies have interested the citizens of Columbia with plans for connecting the town with St. Louis, Kansas City, Mexico and Jefferson City by electric railways. Actual work seems to have begun on one of the proposed lines, while another is completing its survey. The third project has not been heard from lately. It has advertised for ties, but business men in Columbia know little about it.

Two of the lines would connect Columbia with Mexico—the North Missouri Central, and the Mexico, Santa Fe and Perry. The other road is a proposed cross-state line. Columbia has no direct connection with any of the points except a through sleeper on one daily train to and from St. Louis.

The Mexico, Santa Fe and Perry traction company, of Mexico, Mo., has begun actual construction on an electric railroad to extend seventeen miles north and seventeen miles south of that town. The line is to be eventually extended to Columbia on the south. It received a 25-year franchise in Columbia last May.

A central power house is being rapidly built at Mexico, and the contractor, J. J. Burns, expects to have it and a mile of track completed by March 25.

## Much Stock Owned in Mexico.

The bonded indebtedness of the company building this road is limited to \$15,000 per mile of track. About one-half of the bonds were taken up by the people of and near Mexico. The others were handled by outside capitalists.

Mathias Crum, of Mexico, is president of the company, and W. W. Botts, probate judge of Audrain county, is treasurer. Mr. Botts was formerly a student at the University of Missouri.

The St. Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway company, which was incorporated last summer, has completed its survey west from Columbia almost to Kansas City, and east from Columbia to the Boone county line. The surveying party is expected to arrive in Columbia soon to start on the eastern part of the survey.

"The St. Louis-Kansas City company asked Columbia to buy \$200,000 worth of the preferred stock, saying they would put their shops here," said J. A. Hudson, until recently president of the Commercial club. "We told them we would subscribe that much money, provided we could accept bonds or stock as we chose, and provided that they would furnish us a guarantee that they could make their part of the agreement good. They said they had not come to that stage of the work, but would do so when the time came. We have not heard from them since, but we know they are working on the project."

## Columbian Chief Engineer.

This company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri not long ago. W. B. Cuthorn, of Columbia, is chief engineer. He has been in Kansas City several days on business connected with the road.

The North Missouri Central Railway company is one in which Jefferson City persons, chiefly, are interested. Its proposed route connects Jefferson City, Mexico and Columbia. This company tried twice last year to obtain a franchise from the Columbia council, but failed. Their petition was too indefinite and did not secure the city well enough in the deal to justify its passage.

This company was said to be financed by three St. Louis banks at a cost of \$500,000. They asked Columbia men to obtain \$5,000 for a preliminary survey, with no guarantee. Business men here do not seem to know much about the late work of this company. It has advertised to buy ties along its right-of-way, but this is the only late news concerning it. O. F. Spaete is president of the company. He spent much time in Columbia last winter.

## PERRY MOSS IS IMPROVING

Missouri Alumnus in Waco, Tex., Is Slowly Recovering.

Perry Moss, an alumnus of the University of Missouri, who is dangerously ill in Waco, Tex., is improving slowly, according to a dispatch received here yesterday. Mr. Moss's father, Dr. Woodson Moss of Columbia, is with his son.

## ATHLETES WOULD RUN IN SILK

But Sporting Goods Houses Never Heard of Such a Thing.

Silk suits for track athletes! Extravagant styles may prevail on the cinder path this spring if Columbia dressmakers can be induced to make shirts and "flappers" out of colored silks.

When university women adopted the sweater as a correct form of dress for class room, they little thought that the boys would want silk suits for track work. Some of the track men of the University of Missouri sent in an order for silk costumes. The sporting goods houses sent back word that they had never heard of such a thing.

The members of the team and the management compromised on cotton suits with colored silk stripes down the trousers and around the waist and a silk "M" on the front of the shirt. The old suits were laundered and sent away for the "trimming" last week.

"Silk suits would be more stylish and everyone likes style," said a track man. "Cotton suits, with colored cotton stripes, are not serviceable. They have to be washed frequently and the colors in the stripes and letters fade. Silk suits would stand washing much better."

## FINAL POISON TEST

Dr. Schweitzer Completes His Analysis of Vaughn Viscera.

The chemical analysis of the viscera of Prof. J. T. Vaughn will be completed by Dr. Paul Schweitzer, professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Missouri, Monday. He will send his report to J. E. Rieger, county. The report will be in duplicate and will explain in detail the results of the chemical analysis.

The test will be the final or crucial test in the investigation for poison. Dr. Schweitzer made several preliminary tests during the week, but he was not certain of the result of the investigation until this afternoon. Dr. Schweitzer has been working on the analysis for eight days, or two days less than he expected it would require to finish the analysis. All the work has been done by Dr. Schweitzer himself in his private laboratory in the Chemistry Building.

Dr. Schweitzer said this morning the analysis had been comparatively easy because of the good condition of the organs. The body had been buried four months before a chemical analysis was determined upon. It had been carefully embalmed, but embalming fluid did not affect the condition of the organs or their contents.

## TO CHOOSE CAPTAIN

A Meeting of "M" Men to be Held Soon to Elect a Successor to Black.

No meeting of the football men has been called to elect a captain of the football team of the University of Missouri to succeed J. R. Black, former captain-elect, who will be ineligible to play next season on account of suspension from the university for the remainder of the school year. The authority for calling a meeting lies with C. W. Hetherington, director of athletics. It was said this morning by members of the football team and by Prof. W. G. Manly, secretary of the Athletic Committee, that no meeting had yet been scheduled, but one probably would be held soon.

The "M" men who are entitled to a vote in the choosing of a captain would not discuss the matter today. It is said that Thatcher, Hackney and Idler have about equal chances to become captain. It is said that all three have qualities fitting them to become leaders of next season's team, but Idler has one more year's experience on the team than either of the others.

## WIFE LOCKED HIM IN BARN

C. E. Burks Was Later Fined in Police Court for Drunkenness.

After he was locked in a barn by his wife, C. E. Burks, of 711 Tandy avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of drunkenness. Mrs. Burks said her husband had been so unruly she had to lock him up. The police were then called and Burks was taken to the county jail. This is the third charge of drunkenness that has been brought against Burks in the last month. He is deaf and dumb. He was fined \$1 and costs in police court this morning.

Call 55 (Double 5) to get the Missouri business office by telephone.

## RADIUM MAY MAKE PLANTS TO ORDER

Possibility Suggested by Work of Dr. Gager in College of Agriculture.

## CREATED NEW PRIMROSE

The Rays May be Made to Act as a Stimulus on Growing Plant.

Will plants eventually be made to order? This question is suggested by the work with radioactivity which is being done by Prof. C. Stuart Gager, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri.

The study of radioactivity and its relation to the plant world began only a few years ago. In 1904 the first work of scientific significance was done. The work of that year showed conclusively that wood, plants, flowers, fruit and leaves possess a radioactivity in proportion to the vital energy. In 1905 notes were published on the induced and natural radioactivity of plants and its possible part in their growth.

Radioactivity and vital processes are in two respects roughly, but superlatively, analogous.

"Both radioactivity and living organisms are undergoing a destructive process, atomic disintegration in one, mo-



Prof. C. Stuart Gager, who has created a new species of primrose by the use of radium.

lecular transformation in the other," says Professor Gager.

A study of radioactivity led DuBois, a French investigator, in 1904 to the view that the line between "matter of life" and "living matter" is superficial.

## Due to Action of the Rays.

Professor Gager has confined his work to the effect of radioactivity on the germination of seeds and on plants themselves. Previous to his work the presence of radioactivity in the earth's atmosphere had been confirmed. This being a fact, plants are at all times in the presence of radioactivity.

In Professor Gager's experiment the radium itself did not come in contact with the plant tissues or the seed. The results noted were due to the action of the rays alone. Seeds of Lincoln oats were planted in flower pots. In these were placed sealed glass tubes containing radium bromide of varying activities. Corresponding varying results in the plant were obtained. The time of exposure to the rays was varied in other cases and a direct proportional result on the young plant was obtained. In both cases the germination was retarded by the exposure to the rays. Continued experiments proved the retarding effect on the germination of seeds.

The effects of the rays were also tried upon growing plants, such as corn, oats and lupines. In each case it was found possible to stimulate the growth of the plant to a greater or less degree as the operator of the experiment chose.

## Originated a New Species.

From these experiments it was concluded that radium rays act as a stimulant to the various physiological processes of plants. If the strength of the radium, the duration of exposure and other conditions are suitable, the response is an excitation of function, but if the method is otherwise—the radium too strong or the exposure too prolonged—the result is a retardation, or the death of the plant.

It is of interest to the scientific world that Professor Gager has succeeded in originating a new species of plant which has left true to the original production through three consecutive years. The morning primrose was taken for this experiment, it being the only available pedigreed plant. Radioactivity changed the shape of its leaves from a broad, medium short to a long, narrow leaf.



## Ludicrous Love Tale.

A German author, who has written a book on America, tells a good tale of a case of breach of promise, which would not make a bad afterpiece for the Adelphi. We shall endeavor to condense it, but cannot vouch for its truth. A pretty young girl of New York, well brought up, but poor, cast her eyes upon a smart, talented, and well-to-do young gentleman, and thought he would make no bad husband. But how to catch him was the question. A woman's wit came to her aid. One fine morning, putting on her best looks and prettiest frock, she called upon a young lawyer to ask his advice on the matter. The latter, who was not accustomed to receive such clients in his chambers, was thrown in a state of grand confusion, and returned no end of piles of law books and papers before he could find her a chair. With many blushes she told her tale. The lawyer entered heartily into her case, and gave his advice. It was to engage the young bachelor, for whom she sighed, in conversation, twice or oftener for about half an hour, in the presence of two of her friends, who could bear witness to the fact, if it was necessary, in a court of justice. If, afterwards, he should refuse an alliance matrimonial, a threatened action for breach of promise would no doubt bring him to his senses. The advice was as maliciously given as lawyer could give it, and his fair client agreed to act upon it, refusing, however, to tell him the name of the victim, which he greatly desired to know. Again and again the lady visited the lawyer to report the progress. She was in a fair way of succeeding and the lawyer was delighted, and prolonged the conversation, though several clients were waiting for him in his ante-room.

"But, my dear madame," he one day said, "your witnesses, madame, have you brought them with you, as I recommended?" "They will be here in an instant. I have given them the meeting here." "And you are sure they can bear witness to more than one rendezvous, at least?" "I am quite easy on that score, for I have had four witnesses on each occasion, who have just been outside the very door of the cabinet where we have met." "Capital! capital! capital!" exclaimed the young lawyer; and this conversation was continued for some time very gaily, both asserting to the cleverness and malice of the game being played. "Ah, well," said the former, at length, "I hope you will no longer refuse to give me the name of the too happy victim; for, the fact is, I can't plead without knowing the name of the adverse party. We must see that he does not escape much longer." "Are you sure?" "Perfectly; there is no escape for him." "He must marry me or go to the gallies?" "I should think so, indeed. But his name, his name; do I know him?" "Yes, sir." "Bah! who is it, then?" "It is you, sir," said the young lady, smiling through her blushes, "and the witnesses are four sham clients seated outside your door."

## Russian Rule in the Caucasus.

It is not a century yet since the races of the Caucasus were so many tribes of brigands, continually warring with one another and devastating the land. This state of insecurity has ceased since Georgia became Russian territory. Russian rule, according to Mr. Oliphant, whom Mr. Freshfield lately quoted in the *Times* as a hostile witness, "has been efficacious in improving the material condition, and in developing the internal resources of the country. In my view, the apology which the Englishman pleads for holding India stands good for the Russian in holding the Caucasus. Lands that were in constant insecurity, where crime and bloodshed were continual, where Christians were in absolute danger, have become, under foreign rule, as quiet and as secure as any part of civilized Europe. As in India, so in the Caucasus, ways of communication, roads and bridges, have been opened to public use, and have been kept in order, and railways have been introduced. Free schools of great value have been established, and protection afforded to natives in furthering their own individual interests. The people are left to themselves in all that concerns or resembles municipal government, and to that choice and profession of religion. No coercion in religion is exercised, and no propagation of religion by teaching permitted, although the free sale of the Scriptures and tracts is sanctioned by the Russian Government. My residence in the Caucasus has convinced me that Russia cannot to any great extent develop the resources of the Caucasus, because of the backwardness and indifference of the Georgians and Armenians, who, when wealthy, prefer to keep their money rather than invest it in improvements that would in all probability soon repay them. Thus it is that the wealthy city of Tiflis remains without drainage or drinkable water, while many of the streets are unpaved. Thus it is that no progress is made in the projected railway to Baku. The Russians have done much for the benefit of the Caucasus, and now want the rich of the land to come forward and act for themselves, but unfortunately cannot interest them in any schemes of improvement.—*Leisure Hour*.

A LOVER'S HOPE resembles the bean in the nursery tale; let it once take root and it will grow so rapidly that in the course of a few hours the giant imagination builds a castle on the top; but by-and-by comes disappointment with a cruel ax, and hews down both the plant and the superstructure.—*Walter Scott*.

TWENTY young Chinamen have arrived in Paris, to follow a course of studies in the colleges.

## The Moons of Mars.

The following calculations concerning the moons of Mars (in Scribner) have been made by Lieut. Sturdy, of the Naval Observatory, with the approval of Prof. Hall, the discoverer:

We might at first conclude that the inhabitants of Mars, if such there be, would witness the extraordinary sight of two brilliant moons passing each other in the heavens above them, but a little further reflection will show that to all intents and purposes Mars has but one practical moon, and that as far as light reflecting is concerned the outer one is a most useless attendant. The inner moon being fifteen miles in diameter and 3,500 miles away would from the surface of Mars subtend an arc of 23m. which would give it an apparent size of about three-quarters of our moon.

Now the outer one being but eleven miles in diameter and 12,000 miles away would subtend but about 3m. of arc, and as the naked eye, that is, the human eye of this earth, can but barely see a celestial object which subtends 1m. of arc, it follows that to the inhabitants of Mars their outer satellite would appear to be a little larger than Mars does to us. We may therefore conclude that for the people of Mars there is but one practical moon, and that that one rises in the west. Again supposing that this inner moon should rise on a certain evening at six o'clock, it would set in the east 11h. 34m. and rise again in the west at 5h. 9m. the following morning,—set again at 10h. 43m. in the forenoon to rise once more at 4h. 18m. in the afternoon, and so on. Thus to the men of Mars the moon rises twice in the same night.

Let us see now how his moonlight nights would compare with ours. Supposing his moon and ours to rise at six o'clock in the evening. At six o'clock the next morning he would have had nearly twelve hours with our moon above the horizon, while the Martians would have had light from theirs but 6h. 25m.—that is, counting from six o'clock in the evening to six o'clock the next morning. But on the other hand, the Martians have their moon every night, which is a boast we on earth cannot make.

There is still another interesting phase of Mars's moon. Speeding through its orbit in 7h. 40m., each quarter will consist of but 1h. 55m.; thus as in the former case, supposing it to rise at six o'clock in the evening and at that instant of time to be full moon, at 7h. 55m. it will have reached its last quarter, at 9h. 50m. it will be new moon, and at 11h. 45m. eleven minutes after setting, it would reach the second quarter. Thus in one night the Martians will see their moon passing through all the phases, which with us and our moon require more than 27 days.

WHO HATH WISDOM.—He who turneth away his head when he puncheth the fire. She who putteth not on her bridal raiment until the bridegroom appeareth.

He who smiteth not a strange animal, but first informeth himself as to its nature.

He who punisheth a refractory mule at a distance with a pole.

She who does over her old bonnet when her husband stoppeth his gin.

He who subdueth his temper when the provoker of his ire is the biggest fellow.

He who pledgeth himself to abstinence when ye liquor recoileth from his stomach.

Ye young girl who persuadeth not herself that ye husband will be much kinder than ye lover.

He who putteth not up his money on a horse race, without first having an understanding with ye horse's rider.

She whose character being exceedingly shabby, doth not seek to injure her neighbor's.

The old maid, who, having no one to love her, railleth not at the younger folks, nor whispereth venom against him whom she would fain have won.

And all such have wisdom.

THE WRONG COFFIN.—A married couple in Prussia provided themselves with coffins beforehand, and kept them in a stable, where they were utilized as cupboards for the reception of various kinds of food; but the final appropriation of the coffins was marked by a singular *con-cre-tre-mus*. The man died; the widow packed the contents of both coffins into one; while the body was deposited in the other. By some mishap, the coffin full of eatables was lowered into the grave. Next day the widow, opening the lid of the (supposed) cupboard, was scared at finding the dead body of her husband. Of course the interment had to be done all over again, with an interchange of coffins.

WHAT A LEAF SAID.—I am a fading leaf, watching for the signal of my dissolution. You can think as you like about man, as he fades and falls—make the end of your life here as mournful as you please—dishonor death by evil names and images, but leave me out of your sad analogies. I protest against being one that shudders at dissolution. I might have done that in June, when my life was all to live; but in September, when I begin to loosen from the spray, the loosening seems as good as the budding.

It is a sweet mystery to be made clear, no doubt, sometime. So I shall die as I have lived, with my face to the sun and the loving heavens, and welcome the autumn frost, as I welcomed spring sunshine.

As we stand by the sea-shore and watch the rolling tides come in, we retreat, thinking we shall be overwhelmed; soon, however, they flow back. So with the waves of trouble in the world; they threaten us, but a firm resistance makes them break at our feet.

## The Surviving Relation of Extinct Birds.

No remaining birds of New Zealand equal in interest the weird-like kiwis, or Apteryx, the wingless relation of the gigantic bipeds of the past. Of the Apteryx four species are generally recognized—one, nearly extinct, in the Northern Island, and three in the Southern. The country was known many years before the kiwi was noticed by naturalists, and the first skin brought to England was exhibited at the Linnean Society in 1831, was at first believed to be an artificially formed imposture. It was not until the skin had been opened and the presence of rudimentary wings detected that the fact of so unique a form of life was recognized. The different species vary in bulk, from the size of a duck to that of a small goose. The plumage of the whole body is of the same character, and utterly different from that of other birds. Instead of springing from the skin in small tufts the feathers grow like the hair of mammals, each plume singly. They are lanceolate, and the filaments are merely disunited hairs or barbs, the shaft terminating in a soft point. The beak is very long and snipe-like, adapted for probing the soft ground for earthworms at night, when alone it ventures abroad. Perhaps no creature is more defenseless or less capable of adapting itself to any change of the condition of life. Its only strength is its legs, which it uses for burrowing with great rapidity, so that a kiwi confined in an enclosure has been known to burrow down for more than a yard into the hard ground beneath the fence, and thence up to the surface outside, and make its escape in a single night. The egg of the kiwi is larger in comparison to the parent bird than that of any other bird. The egg of a mother, weighing three pounds, will weigh fifteen and a half ounces when filled with water, and measures five inches by three. The plain grey and brown plumage of the different species, and the nocturnal habits of the whole group do not aid in making them interesting or attractive birds, for they can seldom be seen, either in nature or captivity, save coiled up in a ball among ferns or straw. But they are the last living representatives of the creatures that once were the most advanced type of life. The skeleton is yet more remarkable than the mere outward form; the ribs, only nine in number, broad and flattened like those of the tortoise; the wing-bones under the skin are two inches long; no furculum or merry thought; no flesh on the breast-bone, which is a small shield without any keel or ridge. The vertebrae of the neck strong and massive; the small head and long, feeble bill; the enormous pelvis, with the great muscular attachments, the flesh of the bird being all on its back instead of on its breast; the huge and disproportionate thigh and leg bones; all call up the idea of creatures not less unlike the ordinary bird of everyday life, than the flying reptiles of the same geological epoch.—*Philadelphia Telegram*.

DURING a recent thunder storm near Memphis, Tenn., a negro was severely kicked by a vicious mule, and just as he was picking himself up, a stroke of lightning hit the mule and killed him dead on the spot. "Well, dar!" exclaimed the negro, "ef dis chile hain't got powerful friends to 'venge is insults, den dere's no use tryin' to bab faith in anything!"

Among the base, merit begets envy; among the noble, emulation.

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For EXAMPLE.—Suppose, in looking over our list, you should desire a Centennial Seven-Shot Revolver, a Lady's Riding Whip or a Silvered Wire Breakfast Caster, or something else of that value, all you have to do is to forward the names of yourself and two others, and the desired article will be given free.

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A Base Ball Club Outfit of two Bats and a Regulation Ball. Valued at \$2 50.

A Gold Pen, Pearl Holder. Valued at \$2 50.

A Silver Wire Breakfast Caster, three Crystal Bottles, very neat and pretty. Value at \$2 50.

A four-bladed I. X. L. Pocket Knife. Valued at \$2 50.

A pair of Fancy Ornamental Parlor Metallic Caskets. Valued at \$2 50.

Subscribers for the WEEKLY CHRONICLE at \$2 50 per year (including postage), will receive any one of the following Premiums, the selection left to the winner:

### A Premium of \$1 50 in Coin.

A Centennial seven-shot Revolver, blued steel, 22 bore. Valued at \$1 50.  
A Lady's Riding Whip, nickel-plated. Valued at \$2 50.  
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A four-bladed I. X. L. Pocket Knife. Valued at \$2 50.

A pair of Fancy Ornamental Parlor Metallic Caskets. Valued at \$2 50.

A small Family SCALE, with Tin Scoop. Weights in Valued at \$2.  
A BOY'S ASH WAGON. Valued at \$1 75.  
A LADY'S FANCY WORK BOX with looking-glass, scissors, etc. Valued at \$2.  
A BUREAU SET—a collar, handkerchief and a glove box. Valued at \$2 50.  
A COSMETIC, with 20 keys. Valued at \$3.  
A FOLDING TABLE OR PARLOR CROQUET. Only 3 subscribers will get this free. Valued at \$2.  
Backgammon and checker board, with checkers, dice and box, all complete. Valued at \$1 75.  
A set of Lone Chessmen, carved. Valued at \$2 50.  
Crandall's Acrobats, a most attractive, amusing and wonderful troupe. Valued at \$1 25.

### For a Club of 6

Subscribers to the WEEKLY CHRONICLE at \$2 50 per year, we will present to the getter-up of the Club any one of the following premiums:

### A Premium of \$3 50 in Coin.

A copy of any one of the following STANDARD AUTHORS' WORKS, elegantly bound in 8vo. cloth, half leather, gilt top: Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, Burns, Goldsmith and the British Dramatists. Valued at \$3.  
An Empire POCKET REVOLVER, seven shots. Valued at \$5.  
"Fishing in American Waters," by Scott. Valued at \$3 50.

A POLIN and BOW. Valued at \$5.  
A GUITAR. \$3 50.  
Ladies' WRITING DESK. Valued at \$1 50.

An ACCORDION, or a Twenty-keyed CONCERTINA. Valued at \$5.

A Cabinet PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM. Valued at \$5.

A MEER'S CHAUM PIPE. Valued at \$4.

A set of CROQUET. Value at \$5.

The Novels LAWN MOWER. Valued at \$5.

The American Kennel and Sporting Field, by Burgess, illustrated. Valued at \$4.

Forrester's BOOK entitled "American Game." Valued at \$3.

A Lady's RIDING WHIP. Valued at \$5 50.

A Parkhurst Family SCALE, with Scoop, weight 6 pounds. Valued at \$5.

A silver-plated PICKLE STAND. Valued at \$4.

A silver-plated Breakfast CASTER. Valued at \$4.

A silver-plated Dinner CASTER, five bottles. Valued at \$4 50.

A silver-plated CAKE BASKET or a crystal and silver-plated BERRY DISH. Valued at \$5 50.

### For a Club of 300

At \$2 50 per year.

An elegant SQUARE PIANO, an UPRIGHT or Cottage PIANO. Valued at \$325, or \$25 in coin.  
An extra fine PIANO-BOX RUGGY, silver-plated mountings, a perfect gem. Valued at \$375, or \$35 in coin.

### For a Club of 250

Subscribers to the WEEKLY CHRONICLE at \$2 50 a year apiece, we will present the getter-up of the Club any one of the following premiums:

A Gold CHRONOMETER. Valued at \$300, or \$300 in coin.

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# Vancouver Independent

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY AND COUNTY

Vancouver, Clarke County, Washington Territory.

## Little Things.

Though little I bring,  
Said the tiny spring,  
As it burst from the mighty hill,  
'Tis pleasant to know,  
Wherever I flow,  
The pastures grow greener still.

And the drops of rain,  
As they fall on the plain,  
When parched by the summer heat,  
Refresh the sweet flowers  
Which drooped in the bowers,  
And hung down their heads at our feet.

Though the drops are small,  
Yet, taking them all,  
Each one doing all that it can  
To fulfill the design  
Of its Maker Divine,  
What lessons they give unto man!

May we strive to fulfill  
All His righteous will,  
Who formed the whole earth by His word!  
Creator Divine!  
We would ever be Thine,  
And serve Thee, our God and our Lord.

## A Child Queen.

I wonder how many of the little girl readers of *St. Nicholas* are fond of history? If they answer candidly, I do not doubt that a very large proportion will declare that they prefer the charming stories they find in *St. Nicholas* to the dull pages of history, with its countless battles and murdered sovereigns. But history is not every bit dull, by any means, as you will find if your elder sisters and friends will select portions for you to read that are suitable to your age and interests. Perhaps you are very imaginative, and prefer fairy tales to all others. I am sure, then, that you will like the story I am about to tell you, of a little French princess, who was married and crowned Queen of England when only eight years old, and who became a widow at twelve.

This child-sovereign was born many hundred years ago—in 1387—at the palace of the Louvre in Paris, of whose noble picture-gallery I am sure you all have heard—if, indeed, many of you have not seen it yourselves. She was the daughter of the poor King Charles VI., whose misfortunes made him insane, and for whose amusement playing-cards were invented, and of his queen, Isabeau of Bavaria, a beautiful but very wicked woman. Little Princess Isabella was the eldest of twelve children. She inherited her mother's beauty, and was petted by her parents and the entire court of France.

King Richard II. of England, who was a widower about thirty years old, was urged to marry again; and, instead of selecting a wife near his own age, his choice fell upon little Princess Isabella. "She is much too young," he was told. "Even in five or six years she will not be old enough to be married." The king, however, thought this objection too trifling to stand in the way of his marriage, and saying, "The lady's age is a fault that every day will remedy," he sent a magnificent embassy to the court of France, headed by the Archbishop of Dublin, and consisting of earls, marshals, knights, and squires of honor uncounted, with attendants to the number of five hundred.

When the embassy reached Paris, and the offer of marriage had been formally accepted, the archbishop and the earls asked to see the little princess who was soon to become their queen. At first the French Council refused, saying so young a child was not prepared to appear on public occasions, and they could not tell how she might behave. The English noblemen were so solicitous, however, that at last she was brought before them. The earl marshal immediately knelt before her, and said, in the old-fashioned language of the time: "Madam, if it please God, you shall be our lady and queen."

Queen Isabeau stood at a little distance, curious and anxious, no doubt, to know how her little daughter would answer this formal address. To her great pleasure, and the great surprise of all present, Princess Isabella replied:

"Sir, if it please God and my father that I be Queen of England, I shall be well pleased, for I am told I shall then be a great lady."

Then, giving the marshal her tiny hand to kiss, she bade him rise from his knees, and leading him to her mother, she presented him to her with the grace and ease of a mature woman.

According to the fashion of the time, Princess Isabella was immediately married by proxy, and received the title of Queen of England. Froissart, a celebrated historian living at that epoch, says: "It was very pretty to see her, young as she was, practicing how to set the queen."

In a few days, King Richard arrived from England with a gay and numerous retinue of titled ladies to attend his little bride. After many grand festivities they were married and were taken in state to England, where the Baby Queen was crowned in the famous Westminster Abbey.—*Cecilia Cleveland, in St. Nicholas.*

"CIVILIZATION," said a father to his inquiring son, the other day, "differs from barbarism in this: the one kills its enemies off at six thousand paces with a cannon-ball; the other cuts off their heads with a sabre at close quarter."

## Progress in Turkey.

It is thought by many that there has been no progress in Turkey. Without expressing any opinion, we can state a few facts which, being facts, can not be contradicted. At the time of Suleiman the Magnificent, Turkey was, on the whole, very little, if at all, behind Europe. The horrors of the Inquisition and of St. Bartholomew, the cruelty of Philip II. and Henry VIII., fully equaled anything of the sort in Turkey at the time. Since that period Christendom has advanced in the arts and sciences beyond Turkey; while the appalling horrors of the French Revolution, the Commune, the Cuban war, American slavery, and the Russian knout, and many other instances too common, too awful, and too recent to be forgotten, have shown us there is still too much of the tiger blood remaining in our natures to enable us to be too free in condemning Turkish atrocities when they are fighting to preserve their national existence. But granting that up to the time of the Greek Revolution Europe had completely distanced Turkey, we find that since that time there have been really great social changes and innovations in Turkey, most of them improvements and reforms. Religious toleration, which, as regards all sects but the Moslem, existed in Turkey before it was even dreamed of in Christendom, has been extended to Mohammedans, and a man may now in Turkey accept any faith he chooses, and be actually protected in it. Such absolute toleration exists elsewhere only in Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, and one or two of the minor States of Europe. Numerous periodicals have been established in Constantinople, Smyrna, and elsewhere, and the censorship of the press is less oppressive than in France.

Numerous works have been printed, and scholars like Achmet Vefik Pasha would be creditable to any people. Military and medical colleges, and numerous universities and educational institutions, supported by the government or by private enterprise, have been founded, while the circulation of the Bible and religious works of every manner of belief is carried on throughout the empire with perfect freedom. The army and navy are organized and armed entirely upon European models, with the exception of the irregular soldiery, and many of the officers and members of the government have been educated abroad. The slave-trade in women has been practically abolished, and there is a strong tendency to introduce reforms in the garb and regulations of the harem itself. And, to crown all, a legislative body has been organized, and Moslem and Christian have been placed on an equality. These and numerous other reforms have all been accomplished within forty years, and have naturally met with opposition from the conservatives, while the brevity of the time that has since elapsed does not allow us yet fully to judge of the possible results. But it is only fair to the Turks to allow them credit for the reforms they have attempted to accomplish, and for the fact that if some of these reforms had depended upon the fanaticism of the native Christians, little would have been done in this direction.—*S. G. W. Benjamin, in Harper's Magazine.*

## A Strange Woman.

It would seem, judging from the heroine of the following sketch, that cleanliness is not necessary to perfect health. A wealthy English widow, of the first George's time, never allowed her room to be cleansed, and the windows were so incrustated with dirt as to permit scarcely any light. She reasoned thus, when asked for an explanation: If the room were wetted she might catch cold; if the windows were cleaned glass might be broken and somebody hurt. She never washed herself for fear of cold; as a substitute she anointed her face and neck with a little milk and hog's lard, finished off with a touch of rose pink on her cheeks. She was methodical in her habits, eating with one favorite knife, fork and plate, and drinking out of one cup. She had excellent health, abhorred physic and doctors, and cut two new teeth at the age of eighty-seven. She had no near relations, and refused to see those more distantly related. One pleasant characteristic is recorded: she had a large, well-kept garden, in which she passed the most of her time reading. Although she lived entirely through the reigns of the First and Second Georges, and far into that of the Third, she continued to wear fashions of the time of George First as being those of her married life. Notwithstanding this, she was everywhere treated with respect. Perhaps her gold had something to do with that, however. Her household consisted of one servant (an old man), two lap-dogs and a cat; and these were her only companions. She survived until extreme old age.

GOT ENOUGH TOBACCO AT LAST.—On the 20th of August a curious case of poisoning by nicotine occurred in Turin. Giovanni Delogues, aged 17, visited that city in compliance with an invitation from his uncle. After dining he joined his uncle and several friends in the room allotted him during his stay in Turin. There they drank light wine and smoked continually until the early hours. When the company separated he did not cease smoking until nearly overcome by sleep. His room was completely impregnated with smoke, and the young man, suffocated by the excessive quantity of nicotine he had inhaled, never woke, again, although every effort was made to revive him. Dr. Tessier, of Turin, was of the opinion that death was the result of poisoning by nicotine.

"If you call that coffee," said Squib to his landlady, "you don't know beans."

## Skobeloff Storming a Redoubt.

He had four regiments of the line, and four battalions of sharpshooters. Still keeping up his murderous fire, he formed under its cover two regiments, the Vladimirskii and the Zozoski, in the little hollow at the foot of the low hill on which was built the redoubt, together with two battalions of sharpshooters, not more than twelve hundred yards from the scarp. Then placing himself in the best position for watching the result, he ceased fire and ordered the advance. He ordered the assaulting party not to fire, and they rushed forward with their guns on their shoulders, with music playing and banners flying, and disappeared in the fog and smoke. Skobeloff is the only general who places himself near enough to feel the pulse of a battle. The advancing column was indistinctly seen, a dark mass in the fog and smoke. Feeling, as it were, every throb of the battle, he saw this line begin to waver and hesitate. Upon the instant he hurled forward a rival regiment to support, and again watched the result. This new force carried the mass further on with its momentum, but the Turkish redoubt flamed and smoked, and poured forth such a torrent of bullets that the line was again shaken. Skobeloff stood in the shower of balls unhurt. All his escort were killed or wounded, even to the little Kirghiz, who received a bullet in the shoulder. Again he saw the line hesitate and waver, and he flung his fourth and last regiment, the Libausky, on the glacis. Again this new wave carried the preceding ones forward, until they were almost on the scarp; but that deadly shower of bullets poured upon them; men dropped by hundreds, and the result still remained doubtful. The line once more wavered and hesitated. Not a moment was to be lost, if the redoubt was to be carried.

Skobeloff had now only two battalions of sharpshooters left, the best in his detachment. Putting himself at the head of these, he dashed forward on horseback. He picked up the stragglers; he reached the wavering, fluctuating mass, and gave it the inspiration of his courage and instruction. He picked the whole mass and carried it forward with a rush and a cheer. The whole redoubt was a mass of flame and smoke, from which screams, shouts, and cries of agony and defiance arose, with the deep-mouthed bellowing of the cannon, and, above all, the steady, awful crash of that deadly rifle fire. Skobeloff's sword was cut in two in the middle. Then, a moment later, when just on the point of leaping the ditch, horse and man rolled together on the ground, the horse dead or wounded, the rider untouched. He sprang to his feet with a shout, then, with a formidable, savage yell, the whole mass of men streamed over the ditch, over the scarp and counterscarp, over the parapet, and swept into the redoubt like a hurricane. Their bayonets made short work of the Turks still remaining. Then a joyous cheer told that the redoubt was captured, and that at last one of the defenses of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians.

Having seen as much as I have seen of the Turkish infantry fire from behind trenches and walls, I thought it was beyond flesh and blood to break it, a belief which had been strengthened by Kiroff's repulse, which I had just witnessed. Skobeloff proved the contrary, but at what a sacrifice! In that short rush of a few hundred yards, 3,000 men had been left on the hill-side, on the glacis, the scarp and the ditch—one-fourth of his whole force. I believe that Skobeloff looks upon such attacks upon such positions as almost criminal, and disapproved highly the whole plan of attack on Plevna; but he believes that if any attack is to be made it can only be done in this manner, and that, although the loss of men may be great, it is better that the loss should be incurred and the victory won, than half the loss with the certainty of defeat. Skobeloff seems to be the only one among the Russian generals who have studied the American war with profit.—*London News.*

A POWERFUL STRATAGEM OF RHETORIC.—Monsieur Chaix d'Est Ange recently died in Paris. He was one of the greatest lawyers of France, and his greatest triumph at the bar, and one of the greatest triumphs ever obtained at the bar, was achieved in the case of a man called Benoit whom he was prosecuting for perjury. Benoit had all along persisted in declaring he was innocent, and there was nothing but circumstantial evidence against him. M. Chaix d'Est Ange resolved to employ one of the most startling and dramatic figures of rhetoric ever used in a court of law. Turning to the prisoner he placed the scene of the murder in vivid and striking language before him:

"There," he cried, "sat your father, quietly reading the paper, near the window. He could not see who came into the room. You paused one moment and then raised the hatchet—"

"Yes, yes!" cried Benoit, "that's it; that's how I did it!"

What the repeated interrogatives of the examining magistrates had failed to elicit from the murderer was forced from him by the eloquence of the barrister.

CONSTANTINOPLE has a circumference of about thirteen miles. Its harbor, the "Golden Horn," is a long, capacious inlet of the Bosphorus, running along the northeast side of the city, with sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and capable of receiving 1,200 sailing vessels at one time.

The Greenbackers of New York want "a law to sustain labor." What we need just now is a little more labor to sustain law.—*Portland (Me) Transcript.*

## By the Late Dr. W. W. Hall.

### POISONS.

Poisons either burn or give other discomfort in passing down the throat; these are organic poisons, and are metallic, destroying the delicate lining of the parts along which they pass and causing inflammation more or less painful and dangerous, including all strong acids. There are other poisons which may be swallowed, unawares, as laudanum, paregoric, morphine and the like.

As the time for saving life in case of poisoning sometimes passes within five minutes or less, every head of a family and every intelligent person should have some general principles of action, with coolness of manner, so as to give the power to act advantageously in any emergency.

If an alkaloid—as opium, or morphia, or other anodyne—has been taken, all of which produce dullness of every grade to stupor and insensibility, the first point is to get it out of the stomach as instantaneously as possible; put a heaping teaspoonful of salt and as much ground mustard in half a glass of water, stir it and drink instantly. In a moment of time violent vomiting takes place, which should be promoted afterwards by drinking warm water, which further dilutes the poison. In a few moments drink freely of strong coffee; this helps to antagonize any of the poison which may remain. If the patient seems dull or sleepy, he should be taken under the arms by two persons and made to walk actively until he is fully waked up; if that cannot be done, put him under the pump and let the water fall on his head while sitting up, from a distance of two feet, from a pail or bucket until he is fully awake; for if you do not wake him he dies. In case of organic or metallic poisoning, scalding the throat in its passage, the first great point is dilution; the most accessible thing is warm water, but warm milk is better, and liquid oils or hog's lard are better still, for they not only dilute but they soothe and shield the parts in a very grateful manner; keep on drinking them until free vomiting is induced; then swallow the whites of several fresh eggs, which combine with the most acrid poisons and form chemical compounds, harmless and inert, of any remnant of poison which may be left after the vomiting. But while these things are doing, send for a physician, and when he comes tell him all that has been done and show him what has been vomited.

For many poisons there are more specific antidotes than the above; but most of them are seldom at hand. The points instantly to be arrived at are, in painless poisons, to get them out of the stomach instantly. If painful, dilute first, cover the burned parts with some soothing material, as oils, and then get them out of the stomach. Strong coffee and whites of eggs are good for both kinds of poisons.

### Americans in Paris.

Americans make the best Frenchmen of all the foreigners who flock here. The Russians, a large colony always, are always Russe, extravagant, barbaric in splendor, and gross to excess in carriages, women, wine and diamonds. A pet monkey showering about a casket of the Esterhazy diamonds is a good illustration of a rich young Russian boyard scattering his first crop of wild oats on the fruitful soil of Paris. The English are always English wherever you find them, and will want some little isle of light in the next world. Egotistical, selfish, economical to parsimony, faultfinding and supercilious, they are the *betes noir* of the continent. The German rarely travels, wastes no money, assimilates with nothing but beer. The American, after a brief residence, waxes his moustache, wears lacquered boots, swings a cane as slender and delicate as a lace thread, drinks black coffee in tiny cups on the boulevards, says "Pardon, Monsieur," twice a minute, and places his right hand on his heart when bowing to a lady. What endears him most to the Parisians' heart is the noble disregard of cost which characterizes the American sovereign abroad. If the Duke of Hamilton has a fine suite of rooms, *au premiere*, at the Hotel St. Germaine, the bonanza king wants the whole of the first floor. If Prince Paul Demidoff has a saloon box for his mistress at the New Opera House (which will cost the nation \$20,000,000 when finished), some lucky Baldwin of the Best and Belcher mine takes two boxes and fills them with diamonds and questionable women. That's the sort of a man the American in Paris generally is, to the extent of his means.—*Paris Corr., Washington Capital.*

PLEASANT FOR HIM.—An honest English farmer, while harvesting, kept his gun near him to shoot pigeons. Seeing one, he reached out and took the gun by the muzzle, but, in drawing it toward him, by some means the gun went off, and the contents passed near his head without injuring him. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the shock he hastened to the house, and informed his wife of his narrow escape; at which the good woman, who is noted for her economy, raised her hands and exclaimed, in a tone of regret, "Sure, and it's a pity that the charge was lost."

THE discovery of the satellite of Mars is owing to the fact that this planet is many millions of miles nearer the earth at present than for nearly eighty years. Take a good look at Mars now; you will not see him so big and bright again for nearly a century to come—and it is a trifle doubtful if you will then.

A LONELY Keokuk bachelor wants to adopt a girl baby, not less than eighteen years old.

## Mars.

When Galileo turned towards Mars the telescope with which he had discovered the moons of Jupiter, the crescent form of Venus and many other wonders in the heavens he was altogether disappointed. His telescope was indeed too small to show any features of interest in Mars, though the planet of war is much nearer to us than Jupiter. Mars is but a small world. The diameter of the planet is about 4,400 miles, that of our earth being nearly 8,000. Jupiter, though much farther away, has his immense diameter of more than 80,000 miles, to make up for the effect of distance. With his noble system of moons he appears a remarkable object even with a small telescope, but Mars shows fewer features of interest even with telescopes of considerable size.

It was not, then, till very powerful telescopes had been constructed that astronomers learned what we now know about Mars.

It is found that his surface is divided into land and water, like the surface of our own earth. But his seas and oceans are not nearly so large compared with his continents and lands. You know that on our own earth the water covers so much larger a surface than the land that the great continents are in reality islands. Europe, Asia and Africa together form one great island; North and South America another, not quite so large; then come Australia, Greenland, Madagascar, and so forth; all the lands being islands, larger or smaller. On the other hand, except the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, there are no large seas entirely land-bound. In the case of Mars a very different state of things prevails, as you will see from the three accompanying pictures (hitherto unpublished), drawn by the famous English observer, Dawes (called the Eagle-eyed.) The third and best was drawn with a telescope constructed by your famous optician, Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The dark parts are the seas, the light parts being land, or in some cases cloud or snow. But in these pictures most of the lighter portions represent land; for they have been seen often so shaped, whereas clouds, of course, would change in shape.

The planet Mars, like our earth, turns on its axis, so that it has day and night as we have. The length of its day is not very different from that of our own day. Our earth turns once on its axis in 24 hours, but before reading on, try to complete this sentence for yourself. Every one knows that the earth's turning on its axis produces day and night, and nine persons out of ten, if asked how long the earth takes in turning on its axis, will answer, 24 hours; and if asked how many times she turns on her axis in a year, will say 365 times, or if disposed to be very exact, "about 365 1/4 times." But neither answer is correct. The earth turns on her axis about 366 1/4 times in each year, and each turning occupies 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds and one-tenth of a second. We, taking the ordinary day as the time of a turning or rotation, lose count of one rotation each year. It is necessary to mention this, in order that when I tell you how long the day of Mars is, you may be able to correctly compare it with our own day. Mars, then, turns on his axis in 24 hours 37 minutes 22 seconds and 7 tenths-parts of a second. So that Mars requires 41 minutes 18 seconds and six-tenths of a second longer to turn his small body once round than our earth requires to turn round her much larger body. The common day of Mars is, however, only about 39 minutes longer than that of our common day.

Mars has a long year, taking no less than 687 of our days to complete his circuit round the sun, so that his year lasts only about one month and a half less than two of ours.

Like the earth, Mars has seasons for his polar axis, like that of the earth, is slant, and at one part of his year brings his northern regions more fully into sunlight, at which time summer prevails there and winter in his southern regions; when at the opposite part of his year his southern regions are turned more fully sunward and have their summer, while winter prevails over his northern regions.

Around his poles, as around the earth's, there are great masses of ice, inasmuch that it is very doubtful whether any inhabitants of Mars have been able to penetrate to the poles, any more than Kane or Hayes, or Nares or Parry, despite their courage and endurance, have been able to reach our northern pole, or Cook or Wilkes or James Ross our Antarctic pole.

In the summer of either hemisphere of Mars, the north Polar snows become greatly reduced in extent, as is natural, while in winter they reach to low latitudes, showing that in parts of the planet corresponding to the United States, or mid-Europe, as to latitude, bitter cold must prevail for several weeks in succession.—*Prof. R. A. Proctor, in St. Nicholas.*

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF A BABE.—A three-year old little girl at Rochester was taught to close her evening prayer, during the temporary absence of her father, with:

"And please watch over my papa." It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amazement may be imagined when the child added:

"And you'd better keep an eye on mamma, too."

WHERE screws are driven into soft wood and subjected to considerable strain, they are likely to work loose. In such cases the use of glue is recommended. Prepare the glue thick; immerse a stick about half the size of the screw and put it into the hole; then immerse the screw and turn it home as quickly as possible.

An Ithaca man has invented an 18-day watch.